THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 172

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Washington for Mediation

Tax Ethics of Broad Scope

Europe Tries Compromise

¶ **President Roosevelt authorizes** Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to appoint a board for mediation in the strike situation. After a conference with the President, she emerges with the name of Charles P. Taft II of Cleveland, son of a former President, as chairman. Lloyd Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin, and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, are the other members. This response by Mr. Roosevelt to pleas from both sides in the steel dispute for federal mediation meets wide approval. Mr. Taft, coming from the center of the affected industrial area, has long been notable for his tolerance and fairness of perspective. Dean Garrison is a former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Mr. McGrady is considered to be a just and intelligent advocate for labor.

¶ **Representatives of both sides** in the steel strike declare they are ready to co-operate with the mediation board; the public is certainly ready to see co-operation; and despite the bitterness engendered by ill-considered actions on both sides, it is apparent both strikers and management would not object to some of the benefits of co-operation which would take their industry out of a $750,000 daily loss into the profitable activities of co-operative effort. There is no punishment so stupid as that which is self-inflicted; no reward so pleasing as that which is shared.

¶ **The reservoir of tax** revenues has many leaks—some punctured by deliberate evasions, some rusted through by legal ambiguities, some split at the seams by conflicting interpretations. So, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Undersecretary Magill, with soldering irons in hand, begin an examination of the leaks by calling in agents to describe methods employed by adepts at tax avoidance. They examine evidence of wealthy persons employing foreign corporations and insurance policies to cut tax payments. The Treasury's strategists propose to name only a selected few whose practices are said to illustrate some of the by-ways of tax evasion.

¶ **"Tax ethics generally,"** declares Mr. Morgenthau, "are now where business ethics and trade practices were back in the 90s." If Mr. Morgenthau refers to the ethics of taxation as well as to tax law observance, he will find few to disagree. If the Government is to cast a blanket of aspersions on the ethics employed by all who, for any reason whatsoever, seek to avoid payment of taxes, it would seem to be the duty of the lawmakers to so clarify tax laws that there could be no misunderstanding of their application. Involved methods lead naturally to involved ethics.

¶ **Three Prime Ministers** meet on a boat on the Danube and waves of their conversation reach the diplomatic centers of Europe. Dr. Milan Hodža of Czechoslovakia, George Tatarescu of Roumania and Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia—Prime Ministers three—weigh the political values of middle Europe, and issue a colorless communiqué which might mean many things, but possibly means this: Hungary's plea for arms equality finds the Little Entente unready to offer concrete concessions, but apparently it is ready to work toward co-operation of all Danubia. Yugoslavia's Prime Minister proposes to hold hands with old friends of the Little Entente rather than new friends of the Berlin-Rome axis. The Czech Prime Minister hints at a desire for frontier guarantees and apparently meets deaf ears. All "three men in a boat" propose to defend frontiers, oppose alteration of the League Covenant. It's a case of united they stand; divided, the Berlin-Rome axis may make them lie down.

¶ **The oil of moderation** filters into the gears of Austrian-German relations and reduces friction. Chancellor Schuschnigg creates a moderate National Socialist department within his Fatherland Front party, and gives it sole political privileges for Germans in Austria. Thus, by helping the legalized pro-German movement, he aims to discourage the illegal National Socialist movement. Many people see this mediatory act as nebulae from the comet-like visit of Reich Economist Dr. Hjalmar Schacht. It seems to light up a path to internal unity for Austria and greater harmony throughout the Germanic sphere. Germany apparently finding the cry; "One nation, one Reich," objectionable to Austrians, seems to be following a policy of "two nations, one culture."

¶ **Wisconsin University,** holding a conference on the cause and cure of war, hears Charles K. Leith, faculty member, declare that control of raw materials is a powerful weapon for world peace. "If sanctions can be used to stop belligerent nations in time of war," he propounds, "why can't sanctions be used also to prevent war?" Like a great many good things, the proper use of sanctions is only reached after it is demonstrated that it cannot be abused.

'New Unionism' in Canada Has International Tie-Up; Kingston Parley Sees Issue

Current Trends in Labor Circles Explained as Belated Reaction to Mass Production; Opposition to C. I. O. Seen Hurting Canadian-U. S. Relations

KINGSTON, Ont., June 18 (CP)—Organization of labor and its relation to capital in the industrial and social development of Canada and the United States yesterday occupied the attention of delegates to the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs.

Speakers to address the conference on labor organization included Ernest Ingles, Canadian vice-chairman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and John G. Winant, formerly Governor of New Hampshire and chairman of the Social Security Board at Washington, and Miss Mary Van Kleek, director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation.

Political opposition to the "new unionism" in Canada is "nothing short of support" for the freedom of industrialists, whether Canadian or American, to exploit Canadian labor, Miss Van Kleek contended.

"The new unionism is neither a personal feud nor the creature of a dictator, nor a radical political program," she said. "It is a straight demand for the right to bargain for wages and hours. There seems to be no good reason why American capital invested in Canadian industry should be free to exploit labor here and to lower Canadian standards of living."

The structure of the new movement was a combination of international organization within industries following the international organizations of business itself and on federal bodies which were wholly national. . . .

"Canadian workers are independent in all national action, but they may rely upon international support and will give it when dealing with an international employer," she said. "The new forces merely base the international unit on industrial unionism."

Miss Van Kleek suggested these new developments in labor organization had to be considered as an increasingly important factor in Canadian-American affairs. It was 80 years since North American trade unions were organized internationally.

"The new industrial unionism with its emphasis on the common interests of all workers will strengthen the basis for common action in the fundamental question of the North American problem, mainly overcoming economic depressions and establishing higher standards of living."

She considered the new industrial unionism a belated reaction to mass production and insecurity arising from technological change and recurrent depression. The impulse toward organization came with the national industrial recovery act at a moment "when government was called upon to assume new responsibilities both for business and for labor.

"As the crisis passed for business, American industry began to oppose

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Republican Group And Seabury Join To Aid LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Samuel Seabury, anti-Roosevelt Democrat and father of the 1933 fusion movement in New York City, is home today from an English holiday with emphatic iteration that Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia should be re-elected this fall. Returning to New York yesterday on the Ile de France, of the French line, Mr. Seabury declared that "anything else than Mayor LaGuardia's re-election would be a great calamity to the city."

"His fine record of nonpartisan city government ought not be denied to the people," he said. "I'll certainly give all the support I can to his campaign, for I am unqualifiedly for him as the next mayor. I think there can be no more useful service than that which he has rendered to the city, for it means much to the cause of good government throughout the United States."

Simultaneously, the disposition of city Republicans to disagree over a re-endorsement of the LaGuardia candidacy was refuted today by a group of 20 prominent party members in Brooklyn who demanded the Mayor's re-election and asserted that refusal of Republican backing would be "sabotage of an honest and efficient administration for selfish and unworthy reasons." Signers of the pronunciamento included Lewis H. Pounds, Republican candidate for mayor in the special election of 1932 to fill the unexpired term of James J. Walker, who had resigned under charges and gone abroad.

"Any attempt either to make a deal with Tammany or to run a straight Republican ticket and thereby split the opposition to Tammany, which is merely playing Tammany's game, would substantially reduce our party vote," their statement reads. "The Republican party should indorse the candidacy of Mayor LaGuardia and put forth every effort for, and give its strength and influence to, his re-election on a Fusion ticket on which will be fairly represented the Republican party and others who have in this election a common purpose with it. To work unselfishly for the public interest is the best politics."

Librarians Elect New Leader From General Electric

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—William F. Jacob, librarian of the main library of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., was elected president of the Special Libraries Association at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the association held at the Hotel Roosevelt here today. He succeeds Howard L. Stebbins of the Social Law Library, Boston.

Others elected to offices were: Mrs. Lucile L. Keck, librarian of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago, first vice-president; Miss Alma G. Mitchell, librarian of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, re-elected second vice-president; Adeline Macrum, assistant editor of the Industrial Arts Index, the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, re-elected treasurer; Miss Mary Jane Henderson, librarian of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, director for three years.

The value of "outside contacts" to the librarian was emphasized today

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Missouri Unemployment Compensation in Effect

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 18 (AP)—Missouri's unemployment compensation law, designed to benefit as many as 600,000 men and women if they are thrown out of work, went into effect late yesterday. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark signed the bill providing benefits ranging from $5 to $15 a week for a 12-week period starting three weeks after persons are thrown out of work.

The Monitor Index

Friday, June 18, 1937

Making the Constitution

Day-by-day events of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution are "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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'Tax Dodgers' Are Named At Joint Inquiry

Six Accused of Forming Foreign Corporations to Evade Levies

Methods Described

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Personal holding companies set up in foreign countries ranging from the Bahama Islands to the little principality of Lichtenstein nestling next to Switzerland, are being increasingly used today as a legal device for rich Americans to avoid tax payments, the joint congressional committee was told today.

Citing chapter and verse, and the names of six specific individuals alleged to be examples of what can be done under this tax loophole, Treasury officials called for legislation to stop the leak in American revenues, and promised further revelations, with more specific names, as the hearings continue.

Six Persons Named

The six individuals cited today in a committee room tense with excitement were as follows:

Philip de Ronde, financier and former president of the Hibernia Trust Company, New York.

Jules S. Bache, prominent New York capitalist, director and officer of a score of corporations, who recently presented his private art collection, valued at several million dollars, to New York State.

Wallace Groves, New York, financier, said to control through holding companies the United Cigar Store chain and the Whelan Drug Store chain.

Col. Jacob Schick, inventor of electric dry shaver, retired United States Army officer, who has become a Canadian citizen.

Percy K. Hudson, former member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Charles Laughton, English motion picture actor.

The six men were selected by Roswell Magill, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Elmer L. Irey, intelligence unit head of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as representing in their operations respective phases of the foreign holding company device.

Legal Questions

They were not held up to opprobrium before the committee, and there was little except objective comment on their operations. Mr. Magill went out of his way to explain that Mr. Bache had apparently acted "in the honest conviction" that he was operating within his legal rights, though the result was to deprive the Government of substantial sums; and that others were possibly within their legal right.

On the other hand, it is understood that the Secretary and Exchange Commission now has sub-

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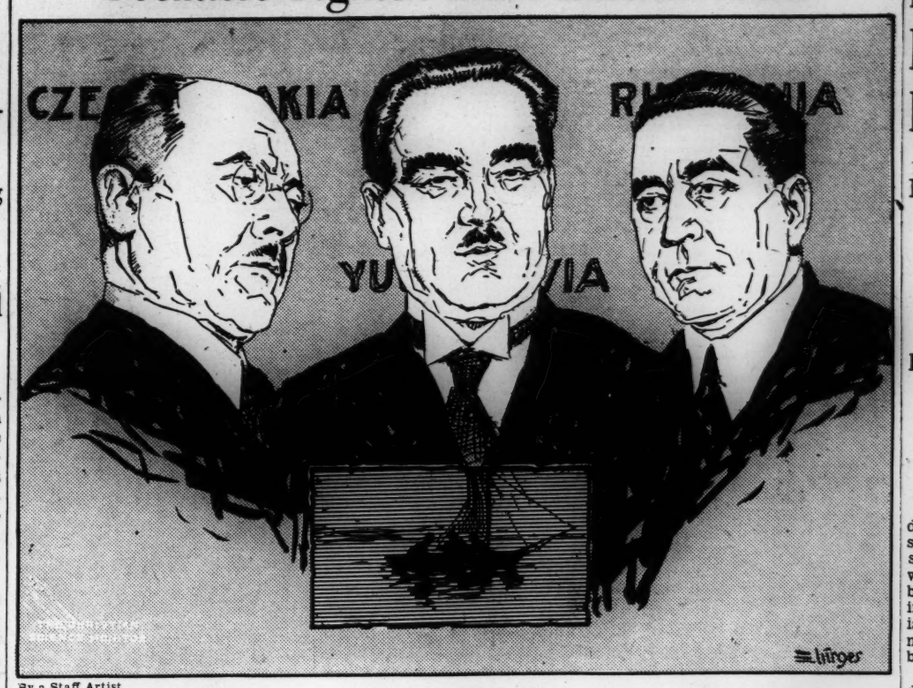
Premiers Tighten Little Entente Links



By a Staff Artist

Dr. Milan Hodža — Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch — George Tatarescu

Heads of Three Cabinets Confer on Future Policies

Little Entente Gets Pledge Of Loyalty of Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 18—The undertaking by Prime Minister Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia that he has no intention of leaving his old friends of the Little Entente for the "beaux yeux" of new friends of the Berlin-Rome axis was the outstanding feature of the conference yesterday reported to have been held on a boat on the Danube between the three Prime Ministers—Dr. Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia, George Tatarescu of Roumania and Dr. Stoyadinovitch.

The communiqué issued at the end of the talks was the usual colorless document, and it is necessary to read between the lines in order to see—not so much what the three prime ministers actually talked about, but the main lines which their policy may be expected to follow during the next few months.

Co-operation in Danubian Area

Thus it is deduced that on the subject of the Hungarian plea for arms equality the Little Entente has decided that the time isn't ripe to offer concrete concessions.

But it announces in studiously vague terms its readiness to continue joint efforts to secure co-operation between all Danubian states. In this connection the Little Entente states also dropped another broad hint that they are not prepared to consider frontier revision.

Defense of Frontiers

According to some observers Prime Minister Hodza made a fresh attempt to persuade his colleagues to give a general guarantee of Czech frontiers. If so the attempt was unsuccessful.

But the three states went quite a long way in this direction by announcing, first, their common determination to maintain peace and defend frontiers; second, their united opposition to any alteration of the League Covenant which "does not aim at strengthening the League."

The verdict of most observers is that the three states are marking time before coming to grips with the problem of Hungarian equality in armament which is steadily moving into the limelight of the Danubian stage.

Amelia Earhart Delayed by Rains On Hop to Siam

AKYAB, Burma, June 18 (AP)—Amelia Earhart took off here today on another leg of her round-the-world flight after arriving from Calcutta, but heavy rains forced her to return.

She first landed her twin-motored monoplane at 12:34 p. m. (1:04 a. m., E. S. T.) after a 400-mile flight across the Bay of Bengal, and took off immediately in an effort to reach Bangkok, Siam. She was back in Akyab within two hours.

The flier said she expected to start again for Bangkok early Saturday if the weather is favorable.

Miss Earhart took off from Dumdum airport just outside Calcutta at 7:05 a. m. Calcutta time (8:12 p. m. Thursday, E. S. T.) despite reports of treacherous weather over the bay.

Austria Counters Nazis With Move To Placate Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 18—A vital step toward reaching a fundamental and permanent understanding between Austria and the Third Reich is seen in the action which Chancellor Schuschnigg has now taken to placate the pro-German feeling in his country. He has created a moderate National Socialist department within his own state party which is known as the Fatherland Front and is the only one allowed in Austria.

The Chancellor is thus trying to fight the illegal National Socialist movement by giving scope to a legalized pro-German movement within his own organization. He has appointed the well-known leader of the former Pan-German Party, Walter Pembaur, head of this department and has officially authorized the equally well-known National Socialist lawyer in Vienna, Arthur Seyss Inquart, to try to bring Austrian National Socialists into this section of the Fatherland Front.

During Schacht's Visit

Special significance is added to this step by the fact that it occurred while Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister for Economics, is here and after he had talked with the Chancellor and the President of Austria. It is designed both to bring internal unity within Austria and to create more harmony in the whole Germanic world. In connection with this move, German delegates are expected here next week to co-operate with Austrian delegates in a special commission for settling outstanding questions that still disturb the relations of the two countries.

Of course Jewish as well as extreme Austrian National Socialists are also displeased at this move because they see in it a move toward maintaining separation by bringing Austria openly into the German family as an entity, while preserving Austrian independence and traditions.

It appears Reichsführer Hitler approves of it because Germany is now trying to win Austria in Ambassador von Papen's way.

"Von Papen's Way"

When Dr. Schacht arrived, the tens of thousands of young Austrian National Socialists did not gather on the streets and cry "Heil Hitler—one nation, one reich!" As they have done before, and this is believed show that Herr Hitler had ordered

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Moro Chief Hoists Flag of Rebellion

MANILA, June 18 (AP) — Moro Chieftain Amai Millon hoisted the red flag of rebellion in the Mindanao Island jungles and promptly received an ultimatum yesterday to surrender or take the consequences.

Advices from Dansalan said the rebel chief had retired to one of the strongest mountain forts in the region, despite a notice served on him by authorities that he surrender by today.

Millon told his followers he was rebelling because the Government was harassing him, but the details of his complaint were not given.

Despite the American conquest at the turn of the century, the warlike Moros have continued their minor rebellions periodically.

Economics in the News

Written Contracts—Little Steel Refuses to Follow the Lead Given by Big Steel in Dealing With Labor—Giving Collective Bargaining a Meaning

By H. B. E.

Those who applauded Big Steel for reaching a decision to sign labor contracts with a C. I. O. union cannot in consistency find any justification for Little Steel in pursuing an exactly opposite policy.

Every argument I have read against written labor contracts has a hole in it.

It is said that the C. I. O. cannot be trusted to honor a written contract. In support of that argument the experience in General Motors is cited. Sixty-odd strikes have been reported in violation of the first C. I. O.-Sloan agreement. It is a sorry record of indiscipline. In a talk with John L. Lewis in Washington I put the argument up to him. He replied in terms of war strategy. "In every war," he said, "there is always some indiscipline somewhere. You cannot expect that in such a vast movement as this, there will be absolutely rigid discipline. An element here and there must always be getting out of line in the formative stage of the movement." But he contrasted the General Motors record with the record in Big Steel. With the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation the C. I. O. union has signed no fewer than 157 contracts. In these cases there has been no complaint of violations. As I reported at the time of Big Steel's crossing of the Rubicon, Myron C. Taylor and his fellow directors felt that John L. Lewis was a man of his word. It remains to be seen whether he can enforce the same discipline among his followers.

Doubtless there is need that the effort to maintain labor discipline should be supported by law. Unions should be accountable at law for the maintenance of their obligations, just as employers' organizations are. Labor contends that it is so accountable. But a doubt arises from past experience, and it should have been resolved in the Wagner Act, which is onesided on this subject.

Still the statement that the C. I. O. is not to be trusted is no argument against a written contract. Indeed, it is an argument in favor of one. If an agreement is decided upon, one takes care to commit such an agreement to paper if the other party is untrustworthy.

In the Far East I have seen business contracts involving many thousands of dollars "signed" with nothing more than a handclasp. Such an agreement, however, was more binding upon the parties than one written by a dozen lawyers. The reason was that the parties trusted each other. It was only when something marred this perfect understanding that an agreement was committed to paper; though nowadays the practice is pretty general, for ordinary business reasons.

One reads that a written contract would be the prelude to the demand for a closed shop and the check-off. Perhaps; but neither is the issue at present. It was precisely because of the same fear that other demands would be forthcoming that the ex-Allies for so long refused to come to terms with Germany on perfectly reasonable demands. The effort to make either the closed shop or the check-off an issue is therefore beside the point. The only present issue as between employers and employees is whether a contract should be committed to paper.

It is said that the Wagner Act does not compel an employer to sign a written contract. As authority the Supreme Court decision in the Jones & Laughlin case is invoked. The Supreme Court declared that "the act does not compel agreements between employers and employees—it does not compel any agreement whatever." But the invocation of the Jones & Laughlin case is another effort to sidestep the present issue. In the present case there is no question of forcing an agreement. On the face of it, neither collective bargaining nor the attainment of an agreement is in dispute. What Little Steel objects to is the committal of such an agreement to paper.

Granted the good faith of Little Steel, therefore, the problem simmers down to one of common sense. What the President said on this point is irrefutable, though it would have been more becoming if he had also spoken up against the terrorism, the illegal picketing, and other instances of flagrant disregard for the law which have accompanied C. I. O. organization. If you conclude an oral agreement, you should feel no constraint in putting it down on paper. What applies in other negotiations should apply equally in labor negotiations. Any refusal to do so in any other contract would bring the good faith of the refusing party under instant question.

Moreover, there is the convenience of the matter to consider. In the steel industry, I am told, there are 11,000 wage differentials. How on earth can such matters be kept clear if a contract upon those differentials is not written and approved by the two parties? In a decision or a case involving the National Aniline and Chemical Company the National Labor Relations Board, in 1934, said:

> The proposals originally submitted by the union in this case included detailed provisions covering wages, hours and a variety of working conditions. If an employer assents to most or all of such proposals, the resulting agreement, unless reduced to writing, will be so impractical of enforcement and so fruitful of disputes concerning terms that an insistence by an employer that he will go no further than to enter into an oral agreement may be evidence, in the light of other circumstances in the case, of a denial of the right of collective bargaining.

The decision is pertinent in the light of Little Steel's attitude. It is time that the workers' right to bargain collectively by representatives of their own choosing were put beyond question in practice as in law. Collective bargaining is simply a means to an end. That end is an agreement. The law does not compel the employer to do more than negotiate in good faith with the employees' representatives. But if the result is agreement, it is the barest sign of good faith to put it down in writing.

Rockefeller Gives Homes For $1,000,000 Art Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—A $1,000,000 site for a $1,000,000 building today awaits construction plans of the Museum of Modern Art in West Fifty Third Street, Manhattan, following announcement that John D. Rockefeller Jr., has given both his own home and that of his late father, John D. Rockefeller Sr., for the museum's projected new home and garden. The elder Rockefeller's four-story house and the nine story matching dwelling of his son front on Fifty Fourth Street, directly to the rear of the old-time Fifty Third Street Residence in which the museum has housed its exhibits since it was founded.

According to the statement by the board of trustees, the museum now has $750,000 toward its construction fund, and the Rockefeller gift will make it possible to start work next month, with the fall of 1938 the approximate date for occupancy of the new building. This is to front 135 feet on West Fifty Third Street, or about half way down the block, where the Rockefellers already had made a gift of three houses to the museum, and 75 feet in West Fifty Fourth Street, where there will be a garden for the exhibition of sculpture.

Designed in the functional style of architecture by Philip L. Goodwin and Edward D. Stone, associated, the new building will be five stories high with a pent-house. It will be of steel-reinforced concrete faced on the front and one side with white marble, the rear wall overlooking the garden to be a combination of glass brick and plate glass. It will have a track entrance for the delivery of objects of art, and the basement will be a lecture room and lounge.

Since its institution, the museum has occupied 11 West Fifty Third Street, but for the period of construction has moved its galleries to 14 West Forty Ninth Street.

Rockefellers Pick New Home

Mrs. Rockefeller was one of the founders of the museum and for several years was its treasurer. She made a gift to it of her collection of contemporary art. Now with the gift of their home, she and Mr. Rockefeller will make their residence in a 15-room apartment at 740 Park Avenue.

The elder Rockefeller's red stone house was built in 1865 and was bought by him 30 years later, a symbol of the exclusive private residential neighborhood this section was before the era of skyscrapers. In 1912 his son built his residence and subsequently Rockefeller Center, whose great heights tower above both dwellings directly to the south.

President Gives Mediators Free Rein in Strike

Federal Officials Silent as Board Prepares to Hear Steel Data

Action in Senate

Both Sides Are Maneuvering in Attempt to Attain Public Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Having delegated the crucial four-company steel strike problem to what is considered in most circles here to be a well-chosen and fair mediation tribunal, the Administration stepped into the background of the labor issue today in the obvious hope the machinery it has put in motion will bring about a peaceful solution.

President Roosevelt declined to discuss the strike subject at his press conference today as also did other Government officials concerned with the strike situation. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, conferred with representatives of both sides—strikers and employers—yesterday after announcing appointment of the special mediation board in an effort to secure promises of co-operation with it. Today she telegraphed Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio asking him to try to maintain peace in strike areas during the work of the mediation board. She also dispatched two Labor Department conciliators to Cleveland, Ohio, to assist the board. But other than taking these steps to aid the work of the board it appeared she was leaving the situation entirely to the board.

Co-operation Asked

Miss Perkins told Governor Davey:

> Your telegram to the President urging federal intervention in steel situation referred to Labor Department. Have appointed federal steel mediation board, Charles P. Taft, Lloyd K. Garrison and Edward F. McGrady.
>
> Appreciate your promise to do everything within powers of the state government to help and ask your full co-operation with this board. Very important that peace be maintained at all points during work of board. Maintenance of order and of civil rights is of course a primary function of state governments, and it is anticipated and expected that you and other governors will act with wisdom and fairness to this end.
>
> Request you to maintain the status quo with regard to operations during mediation. Believe under suggested conditions board can act with speed. Please be assured of co-operation from us.

Congress Sounding Board

Meanwhile, however, the publicity counterpart of the strike struggle was going on against the sounding board of congressional committees. Partisans of the employers moved to bring before the Senate Post Office Committee films showing strikers interfering with interstate commerce by pulling up railroad ties, wrecking switches and forcibly rerouting freight cars.

This film is intended to counteract the impression which another, suppressed film, showing Chicago police firing volleys into a column of peaceful pickets, has made here. This last film, a Paramount newsreel which the company has repressed from fear it would arouse violent resentment against police and employers on the part of audiences, has been seen by the Civil Liberties Committee. As soon as the counter film was scheduled for exhibition before the Post Office Committee, labor sympathizers on that committee immediately moved to bring the "Chicago massacre" film before it also.

Pending exhibition of the films, the Post Office Committee continued hearings with Phillip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, testifying on a pending motion to broaden an investigation of alleged interference with the mails into a general examination of all aspects of the steel strikes.

Just before Mr. Murray began to testify, a telegram was read from Ralph E. Elser, sheriff of Mahoning County, Ohio, denying that his deputies were paid by the Republic Steel Corporation and that they were imported "thugs"—both charges made against him yesterday by Mr. Murray.

Mr. Murray told the committee it should "in all fairness" summon Eugene R. Grace, board chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and Tom Girdler, president of Republic Steel, and obtain from them full information as to the amount of arms and ammunition in the possession of their plants and as to the number of strike-breakers employed.

Strategic Maneuvering

This strategic maneuvering of the strike antagonists in Congress apparently will continue for some time as a Washington accompaniment to the strike itself and the work in Cleveland, of the new mediation board. However, tension which prevailed here until yesterday's developments has lessened apwreciably.

More forceful action had been advocated in some quarters, and it was pointed out the mediation board does not even have the power to subpoena witnesses. However, it is felt almost everywhere that the selections for the board were good. Charles P. Taft II, chairman, has a record as a progressive reformer in Cincinnati, Ohio, is a Republican

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Other labor news: Page 6.

HANSCOM Hotel
Modern Fire-proof
OCEAN CITY'S NEWEST
EUROPEAN PLAN
Restaurant Open to Public
8th ST., JUST OFF BOARDWALK

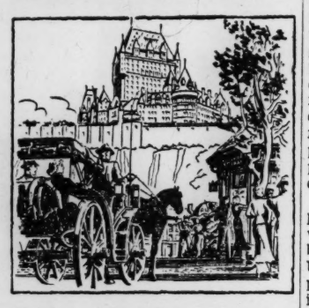
COME DOWN TO THE SEA

Nantucket Island, 30 miles off the Massachusetts coast, is one of the most charming vacation spots in the world. Unchanged by time and unspoiled by progress, its background is that of sea-faring people, of whaling captains and whaling ships. Miles of gleaming white beaches provide excellent swimming. Sailing is superb. Facilities for other sports are abundant.

For a different, delightful vacation, come to Nantucket this summer . . . and bring the children. Excellent hotels and boarding houses. For full information and attractive booklets write to Dept. C1, Publicity Committee, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts.

NANTUCKET
A DELIGHTFUL ISLAND THIRTY MILES AT SEA
MASSACHUSETTS

Chateau Frontenac



Olden Day Romance in Quaint QUEBEC

Close by, yet centuries away in spirit, a fascinating NEW Old World awaits you . . . the walled Norman city of historic Quebec, where no modern invasion mars the charm of its high narrow houses and its people hold to the traditions of a proud old past. Explore the romantic *Lower Town* . . . shop for hand-loomed linens, hooked rugs and homespuns. Visit *Ste. Anne de Beaupre* and peaceful *Ile d'Orléans*. Play golf at nearby Montmorency. Return to the palatial hospitality of *Chateau Frontenac*. See a gorgeous sunset from Dufferin Terrace with a view of the blue draped Laurentians . . . dine and dance in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of this 16th century-style *Chateau*, equipped with every modern convenience yet keyed to the color and charm of Quebec's picturesque past.

Chateau Frontenac Rates—European plan. Meals, table d'hôte or à la carte. Single Room with bath—$5.00 up; Double Room $9.00 up.

See Travel Agent; or Canadian Pacific, 344 Madison Ave., New York—or write Chateau Frontenac.

Chateau Frontenac
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International Cross-Purposes Traced to Distortion of News

European Commentary

GENEVA—Various newspaper incidents in Europe have directed attention to the true function of the press in the dangerous and difficult days through which we are now passing. In Geneva itself the home of the League of Nations, a clash between the cantonal and afterwards the federal, authorities, on one side, and an anti-Fascist Italian journalist, who has lived long in Switzerland under a régime of tolerance, on the other side, has aroused considerable controversy.

In itself the episode has no great importance, but it well raises questions of "principle."

Briefly, the facts are that a document, showing that the journalist had accepted, on behalf of his newspaper, a subsidy from a representative of the Spanish Government, was published. As the gift was not personal, and had been duly handed over to the newspaper, the journalist was exonerated of the charge of venality. Nevertheless, the jury did not accept the view that such subsidies were proper, and regretted that a journalist should act as intermediary between the foreign power and the administration of the newspaper.

From the professional viewpoint, that seems to be a fair judgment.

Exiled from Geneva

Thereupon, however, the Genevese Government withdrew the journalist's permission to reside in the canton, and the Berne Government extended the interdiction to the whole of Switzerland. This serious step was taken not so much on account of the Spanish subsidy, or even of other alleged subsidies from Central European countries, as on account of the general polemical tone of the newspaper which certainly has so vigorously assailed those countries which it denounces as "Fascist." With these countries, Switzerland enjoys good relations, and it is perturbed at the propaganda—in part at least paid propaganda—directed against these countries from its soil.

The reply is that the views expressed by the paper are truly the views of the paper, and are not bought by the subsidies it receives. Unfortunately, there is today on the part of large sections of the press in both the democratic and dictatorial countries a tendency to fulminate against each other's doctrines, each other's methods, each other's conceptions, and to pursue such a campaign in a one-sided way; that is to say, to ignore all the good in these countries and to magnify the bad, while finding only good in other countries and hiding the bad in them.

Swiss Seek Neutrality

From the angle of the Swiss Government, which wishes to remain neutral, it is held to be intolerable that foreigners should come to Geneva to fire at the "Fascist" nations from behind the parapet of the League. The League as such enjoys extra-territoriality, but it can hardly be urged that a journalist, or a newspaper, is entitled, on the text of a League decision, or even on a decision which the League decline to take, to preach any sort of violent sermon. Some discretion, it goes without saying, is required.

Yet it is easy to raise an outcry against "interference with the liberty of the press," and to argue that if Switzerland sets up a censorship, no journalist accredited to the League will feel free to write as he thinks proper.

To this the Swiss Government answers that the case of journalists who visit Geneva as correspondents for newspapers in other countries, which are published outside the jurisdiction of the Swiss and which do not therefore engage Swiss responsibility, must not be confounded with the case of a foreign journalist writing for a newspaper appearing on Geneva territory and therefore engaging Swiss responsibility.

I trust that I have related this episode quite fairly. I am interested neither in the fate of the newspaper nor of the particular journalist. I do feel, however, that there has lately developed a tendency to take sides in foreign affairs, often on erroneous or inadequate information, and to distort the truth, and to employ unnecessarily offensive epithets, and to try to whip the public into a frenzy of partisanship, which is unprecedented in my long experience of journalism. This applies to all countries. It particularly applied to British newspapers during the Ethiopian war, and it particularly applies to French newspapers during the Spanish civil war. And it applies to the press of Italy and Germany and Russia whenever their governments so direct.

As to Perspective

What the sensible reader wants is a press which will honestly relate all the facts, and put them in right perspective, and eschew the use of gratuitous epithets.

And I am bound to state that newspapers which really give the news, which are not perpetually expounding a theses, which keep cool in moments of world excitement, are becoming exceedingly rare.

As a young man, my Editor and Mentor laid down for me this sound precept: "The more serious is the situation about which you are writing, the more calmly and dispassionately should you write. If ever you raise your voice, be sure that the matter is trivial. When it is important, never forget to lower your voice." Now it is precisely this poise, so essential to right judgment, which is too often absent in some sections of the press.

In Paris the other day I regretted the admitted tendency in a large company of correspondents. One of them made his defense: "I am a Liberal like you, and when one is Liberal one must stick up for the more Liberal side." I confess I found the reply appalling. It denotes an utter misunderstanding of the function of the correspondent.

I, and he, are entitled to be Liberals; but we are not, as I see it, entitled to be Liberal correspondents, in the sense of bringing preconceived opinions to the recording of news, and of twisting that news to suit our views. It is not our business to stick up for any side at the expense of accuracy. The whole essence of Liberalism is that everybody—and, I am tempted to say, particularly those who disagree with us—must be given fair play.

Besides, it is an act of judgment, which may be right or wrong, to decide which side is the more liberal. All I can say is that my own judgment has been entirely different from that of some of my colleagues who profess to be liberal.

It is my carefully considered opinion that today the art of journalism—as distinct from colorful or passionate reporting for propagandist purposes—has seriously declined; and that it is one of the causes—and perhaps the principal cause—of the confusion and cross-purposes of the nations.

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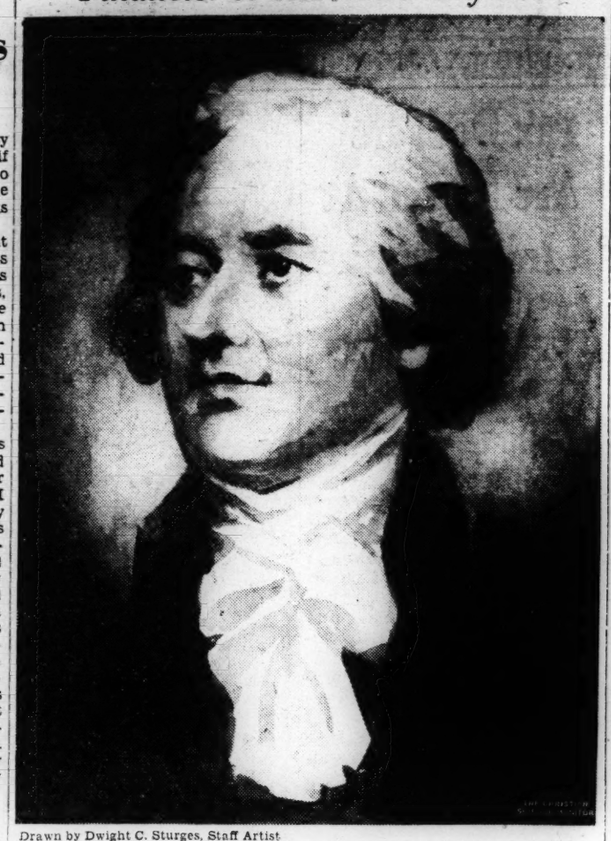

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Alexander Hamilton

Native of the West Indies, He Was Educated at King's College, New York, After Which He Served as a Revolutionary Officer and Secretary to General Washington. Lawyer, Statesman and Economist, Hamilton Advocated a Strong Central Government to Solve Postwar Financial Difficulties of the Confederation. He Drafted the Annapolis Convention Resolutions Calling for a Constitutional Convention, Served in It and Later Led an Uphill Fight for Ratification in New York. He Was Co-Author of the Federalist. As Secretary of the Treasury Under Washington, He Established National Credit and Enduring Fiscal Policies

Aristocratic Government Is Proposed by Hamilton

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia, June 18, 1787

Col. Alexander Hamilton today astonished the Federal Convention with an outline of a proposed system of government for the United States vastly more aristocratic, not to say monarchical, than any other delegates has had the temerity to suggest.

Declaring himself unsatisfied with either of the two plans thus far brought forward, this energetic New Yorker, who represented his State in Congress at the age of 25, proposed such features as a single national Executive elected for life, similar tenure for the Senate, and Governors of states to be appointed by the general government with authority to negative state legislation.

New Jersey Plan Assailed

Colonel Hamilton attacked particularly the New Jersey plan just brought forward by the small states as a counter to the more centralized Virginia plan. As for the equal vote in Congress, clung to by small states, he said, "It is not in human nature that Virginia and the large states should consent to it, or if they did that they should long abide by it. It shocks too much the idea of justice and every human feeling. Bad principles in a government, though slow, are sure in their operation and will gradually destroy it.

"It is against all principles of a good government to vest the requisite powers in such a body as Congress," he continued, referring to the pull of state influences. "Two sovereignties cannot coexist within the same limits. Giving powers to the Congress of the Confederation must eventuate in a bad government or in no government."

Ambition of Demagogues

The first policy necessary for the support of a government, he argued, is that it should be made to the interest of individuals to support it. The states, on the contrary, "constantly pursue internal interests," and "the ambition of their demagogues is known to hate the control of the general government."

"All the passions of avarice, ambition, interest, which govern most individuals, and all public bodies, fall into the current of the states, and do not flow in the stream of the general government," he continued. He believed the remedy lay only in such a complete sovereignty in the general government as will turn all these interests and passions to its side. He summoned historical examples from the Amphictyonic Council to the German Diet to show that any confederacy, whatever its paper powers, is by nature weak, precarious and often at war with itself.

Yet, when he came to propose a mode of government he confessed himself embarrassed by the great extent of the country to be governed, stretching from Maine to Georgia, and westward to the Mississippi river. If the state governments were extinguished, the economy would help to bear the great cost of a general government, but he would not shock public opinion by proposing that. How to assemble representatives from distances so great as 600 miles was a formidable problem.

These difficulties almost led him to despair that a republican type of government could be established over so great an area. Yet he recognized it would be unwise to propose one of any other form.

"In every community where industry is encouraged," he went on, "there will be a division of it into the few and many. Hence separate interests will arise. There will be debtors and creditors, and so forth. Give all power to the many, they will oppress the few. Give all power to the few, they will oppress the many."

Power of Defense

Each, therefore, he reasoned, ought to have power to defend itself against the other. To the lack of this check he attributed our depreciated paper money and installment laws. In Britain the House of Lords, "a most noble institution," provides it. No temporary Senate would provide such a bulwark in this country, according to his belief.

Hence, he submitted that the upper branch of the Legislature, and the Executive also, should hold their places for life or at least for good behavior. He contended that this still is republican government if all magistrates are appointed, and vacancies filled, by the people or a process of election originating with the people. The Executive, according to this plan, would be no more an "elective monarch" than would the one in the Virginia plan be a seven-years monarch.

Probably Mr. Hamilton would not have spoken so freely except for the rule of secrecy which forbids any communication with the contemporary world out of doors. He said he had refrained from speaking until now partly out of respect to older members and partly due to being in disagreement with his two New York colleagues. His speech occupied the the entire session.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. At this stage the small-state or state sovereignty group has brought its plan for limited revision of the Articles of Confederation into collision with the large-state plan for proportional representation. Today: Alexander Hamilton proposed that executive and senators be elected for life.

Tomorrow: Delegates of large states force convention's adherence to Virginia plan.

Railway Sabotage In Asiatic Russia Charged in Paper

MOSCOW, June 18 (AP)—An undisclosed number of supposed counter-revolutionary wreckers have been arrested and condemned at Tashkent, in Asiatic Russia, it was disclosed today.

Seven officials of the Middle Asian Railway shops have been convicted on charges of sabotage. Reports also referred to others but were not clear as to the extent of the round-up of alleged saboteurs.

The railway newspaper, Gudok, charged that the shops at Tashkent, an important city on the Middle Asian line, were "overcrowded with criminal elements" who succeeded in tying up dozens of locomotives by impending repairs. An official named Nered, said to be the director in charge of the shops, was held responsible for sabotage even to the extent of shielding known wreckers after they had been exposed.

Wrecking activities were charged also to workers in the Soyuzphoto Trust (Sovfoto) in Moscow, the agency in charge of distributing all news photographs within and outside the Soviet Union.

According to the denunciation in Gudok, some one in the trust included pictures of "enemies of the Soviet Union" in group photographs issued for the first anniversary today of the passing of Maxim Gorky, the proletarian author.

Child War Refugees Welcomed in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—After a moving reception in Mexico City the 480 children orphaned by the Spanish civil war and sent to Mexico for asylum have been installed in their new home in Morelia, Michoacan.

The first day after their arrival was spent in visiting the industrial school, "La Huerta," and other schools where the children are to have their training. They are being housed in two institutions prepared for them and will have the most expert and hygienic care, it is reported.

The children were also guests at a dinner given to them by General Magana, Governor of Michoacan. In his address of welcome to them, General Magana stated that all Mexicans had been deeply moved by the horrors which are befalling Spain and the Spanish people, and that they hoped to continue lending moral and material aid to the Spanish peoples.

Gaston Doumergue

AIGUES-VIVES, France, June 18 (AP)—Gaston Doumergue, former President and twice Premier of France, who passed on today, had lived in retirement among the vineyards of his countryside since he slipped quietly out of Paris Nov. 15, 1934, at the end of his second term as Premier.

He came to Aigues-Vives Tuesday from his home at Tournefeuille for a week's pilgrimage to the ancient middle-class home of his family in this little village of southern France.

"Papa" Doumergue, as he was known throughout France, was elected to the Presidency in 1924, the first Protestant to hold that office under the Third Republic.

Despite his nickname, M. Doumergue was a bachelor until he was 67. He was married to Madame Jeanne Grave, a widow, just 12 days before he left the Elysée Palace at the end of his presidential term in 1931.

In February, 1934, after the "Stavisky" riots, the venerable statesman was called to the service of his country once again to weld all parties except Socialists and Communists into a National Government.

In November of the same year, however, he resigned the Premiership when the Cabinet split over his demands for more power.

M. Doumergue's political career began in 1894 when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

While still a Deputy he held the portfolio for the colonies in the anti-Papal Cabinet of Emile Combes, 1902-1905, of commerce, industry and labor in the Sarrien and Clemenceau ministries, 1906-1907, and of public instruction in the first Briand Cabinet, 1909-1910.

In 1910 M. Doumergue was elected Senator from the Gard and chosen President of the Senate in 1923, retaining that position through the presidential elections of May, 1924.

He had been a Senator three years when in December, 1913, he was asked by President Poincaré to form a cabinet. He chose for himself the additional portfolio of foreign affairs.

He resigned as Premier after the elections of 1914.

During his term in the Presidency he had to face the problem of saving the falling franc in the midst of deep financial difficulties. For this task he summoned Raymond Poincaré to the Premiership of a national union government which eventually stabilized France's imperiled money.

Sculptor Noted for Bronzes Of Primitive Types of Man; Preferred Machines to Dolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When Miss Malvina Hoffman, American sculptor noted for her bronzes of primitive man and woman, was guest at a dinner given by the Women's Faculty Club of Columbia University, Dr. Ruth Benedict said: "Miss Hoffman has given us a gallery of portraits which, so different that they might have come from different planets, present to the world the essential problem of the anthropologist, which is: 'Why are people so different?'"

Malvina Hoffman was born in New York, but she was only three years old when, nicely balanced on a large pillow, she was taken to New England—New Hampshire, to be exact—and, in a way, she has always thought of herself since as a good deal of a New Englander. If she cannot get to New England when a nostalgia for it is upon her, she finds Brittany the closest thing to it.

She might almost have become an airplane pilot instead of a sculptor and painter; for, when she was a little girl, she wouldn't play with dolls, but had a colossal liking for electric batteries and mechanical weirdnesses. A Saturday afternoon was not one to be spent at a matinee, or shopping in great department stores, but in the powerhouse of a subway system if possible.

Father Music Teacher

Her father was a piano teacher, which meant quite a few lessons to support a wife and five children. He was completely interested in the things his children did, at home and in school. He constantly encouraged them to tell what they did, to sharpen their powers of observation and memory. And when they had talked enough for a while, he would sit down at the piano and play to them music without words.

Malvina Hoffman was 16 years old when she modeled her first figure. She has to laugh now—with a touch of wistfulness—to think of the pathetic little armature her lack of knowledge produced; it was nothing but a pencil, stuck into a spool, and a shoehorn of metal fastened to it with twisted hairpins. But it did hold the figure she modeled, a desolate figure of a woman, frozen in despair. Later she might have wished her first study to be on a pleasanter theme, but at the moment it was the sum of experience or moods, and there was a kind of somber, Gothic pleasure in having captured their feeling sufficiently to translate them into any image at all. It was not long after that—hauntingly anxious to do a portrait that would, perhaps not so much look like, as express her father—that, after doing one in oils and another in pastels, she did a sculpture. While she was working, and he posed while he played the piano—she could feel him wanting her to do a good piece of work.

Study in Converted Stable

We sat in her study, which is a converted stable, halfway down the easterly, riverward tilt of Thirty-fifth Street in New York. You would know that Miss Howland had been in the Orient, and likes it, by the clothes she was wearing, which were sea green crepe, Mandarin of sleeve, trousered instead of skirted, and buttoned snugly about her ankles above soft-soled slippers.

On the table were leaning towers of Pisa in the form of copies of the chronological record of her life in the arts. Mostly it is the story of the practical results of the surprising telegram she got one February day in 1930 from the Field Museum, which said, "Have proposition to make; do you care to consider it; racial types to be modeled while traveling around the world." And it is that message which is at the back of what Dr. Benedict meant, saying Miss Hoffman had presented to the world the essential problem of the anthropologist, about the difference between people.

It turned out to be a job she would have to spend five years' time on. Of course she accepted the chance, and the thing she says now is that all the rest of life will hardly be enough in which to really assimilate all the things she saw.

Bronze Hand of Artist

"We looked at various things around the studio, which was at the moment pretty much in the hands of Bill, without whom neither Miss Hoffman, nor Herbert Adams of the Academy, nor other friends privileged to be served by him, could manage. A careless and unobserving person would say Bill is a handy man. But he is everything else that is a tower of resource and strength before he is a handy man. A poet, a dreamer, a wit. Miss Hoffman has done many sculptures of him, and she will in all probability do many more.

We looked at a bronze hand, the right hand of Miss Hoffman's friend, Jean-Julien LeMordant, the young French artist. 'Some years ago he was in the United States; Yale University gave him the Howland Prize for having provided his times with an example of unbelievable heroism and bravery. "I modeled his hand," Miss Hoffman said, simply, "because it is the greatest symbol I have ever seen, or expect to see, of tenacity and purpose, of strength, and an unearthly patience."

We looked at a portrait in colored wax of Pavlowa, having not only the coloring of the great dancer's lovely skin but, curiously, a coloring of the art of dancing itself, as it may often seem to us. "She used to come to the studio and pose for me, for hours, after late performances. Incomparable dancer that she was, she always had time for understanding and devotion to others. . . ."

There were some paintings done in the Sierra Nevadas—done in sanguine because that had the feeling of the country. Miss Hoffman laughed as she remembered how hard it was to get started on the work because rattlesnakes kept interfering. Finally she decided it would have to be either the rattlesnakes or her. So she tied a water bottle to the pummel of the saddle, and various other gadgets to hold supplies, and simply forgot all about the rattlesnakes while she painted, on horseback.

Rally Set to Defend Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—National religious, patriotic and civic organizations have united here for a dinner in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Constitution and in defense of the United States Supreme Court, to be held at the Astor Hotel, June 29. It will be under sponsorship of the Committee on the Constitution in co-operation with the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Sons and Daughters, American Legion, the National Constitution Day Committee and other organizations.

Speakers announced are William T. Van Alstyne, president of the Sons of the Revolution; United States Senators William Henry King of Utah, Patrick McCarran of Nevada and Edward R. Burke of Nebraska.

Hugh A. O'Donnell, president of the sponsoring committee, said the aim of the organizations, giving the dinner was to defend constitutional government.

"Realizing that some agency must be set up whereby citizens, regardless of partisanship, can be given an opportunity to express their desire to support and maintain constitutional government, financially or otherwise, some loyal citizens have organized the Committee on the Constitution so all citizens may join under its banner to resist any further attempt to undermine constitutional government, or to make the United States Supreme Court subservient to another governmental branch," he said. "The dinner is being given to create interest and raise funds for the above all-important purpose."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Britain Weighs Franco's Plea For Right to Blockade Spain

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Spanish insurgent dictator, today asked Great Britain to grant his cause the belligerent rights which would give it a standing under international rules of war.

General Franco sent to Sir Henry Chilton, the British Ambassador to Spain who now is at Hendaye, France, his petition for the belligerent rights, which also would permit him to establish a recognized blockade of Government Spain, if his navy was strong enough to do so.

The Foreign Office said that the petition would be considered. Some observers felt General Franco's so-far successful onslaught on coastal Bilbao gave him a fair chance of getting what he wanted from the British. There was no official comment.

Germany, Italy and Portugal have granted General Franco belligerent rights. Britain, France and most other nations have not.

Paris Workers to Strike In Support of Spain

PARIS, June 18 (AP)—Construction workers decided today to stage a general strike in the Paris region Monday afternoon.

Their purpose was twofold:

1. To show the Government that they desired "international unity to save the Spanish anti-fascists";
2. To obtain higher wages because of increased living costs.

They planned to present their demands to Premier Léon Blum.

Hotel and restaurant workers threatened a general strike beginning next Wednesday unless the Ministry of Labor makes a 40-hour week immediately effective. (The Government has the right to apply a 40-hour week generally, but has delayed making it effective in some businesses.)

Pan American Plans Flight to England By Way of Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Simultaneously with the completion of the English trial run from Southampton to Montreal, Pan American Airways will start a flying boat from New York by way of Montreal, or Shediac, N. B., to Botwood, Nfld., and thence to Ireland, and Southampton.

The Imperial Airways flying boat will leave Southampton for Foynes, Irish Free State air harbor, June 24, thence to Botwood, Nfld., and on to Montreal.

The St. Lawrence River at Pointe-aux-Trembles, off Ile Gros Bois, has been chosen for the Montreal terminal of the trans-Atlantic air service. The work of laying mooring buoys and dragging the river has been completed. The base is ready to receive the first Empire flying boat due here from Southampton a few hours after its departure.

Meteorological service for the flights on this side of the Atlantic, which will provide radio communications between ships flying from Newfoundland to Montreal is completed also. Radio equipment and directional flying instruments will be in operation when the first trans-Atlantic flying boat leaves its base in England. A radio station is being constructed at Pointe-aux-Trembles.

The section of the St. Lawrence chosen for the Montreal terminal is over two miles wide, so that planes landing will not interfere with shipping.

Social Insurance In Greece Placed On Sounder Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A new system of social insurance has just been introduced in Greece. In the main this is to coordinate the rather haphazard and incomplete forms of insurance which existed already.

Hitherto pension, health insurance and other assistance schemes have been numerous and often conflicting in interest. As a result funds were usually insufficient to meet the needs of those requiring assistance.

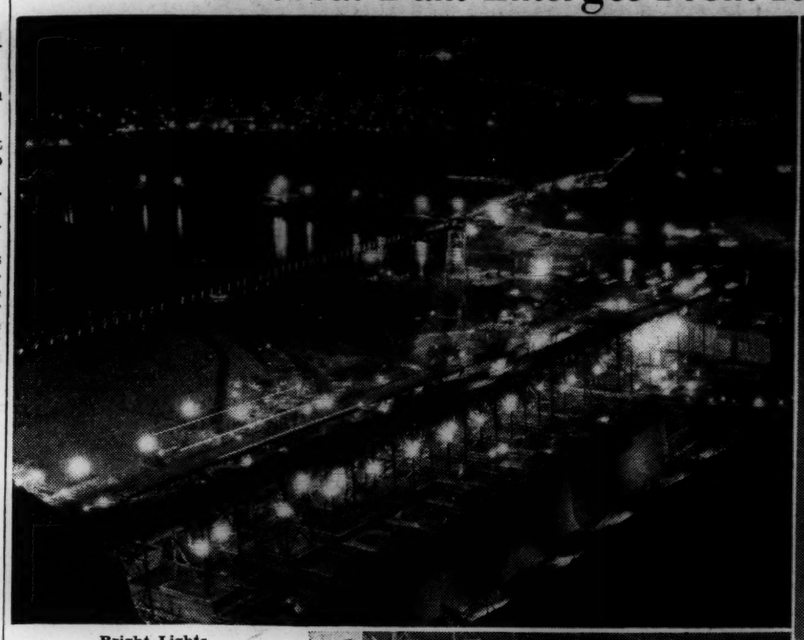
The new scheme is having to be introduced gradually as it is proving a complicated business. It is being decentralized, the country being divided into insurance zones. The three largest towns, Athens, Piræus and Saloniki, are to benefit first.

Greece's population is estimated at more than 7,000,000; its workers at 2,622,000. These are divided into three classes—agriculture, 1,600,000, of whom none have hitherto been insured; industry, 807,000, of whom 133,341 were insured, and workers in professions, 215,000, of whom 109,000 were insured.

The new scheme still only covers urban workers. There is said to be less distress in rural areas. But farm laborers are eventually to be included in nation-wide insurance, according to the Metaxas Government platform.

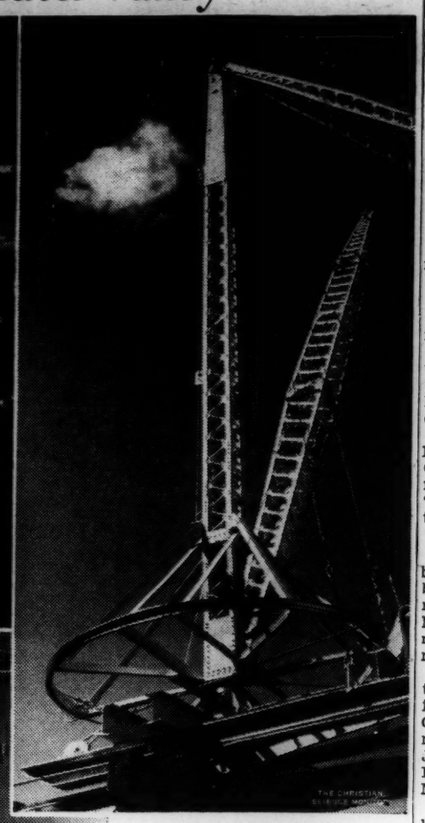
The new forms of insurance are to deal with illness, old age and widowhood. Gen. John Metaxas has called for patience from the people in the introduction of the new scheme.

A Great Dam Emerges From River Valley



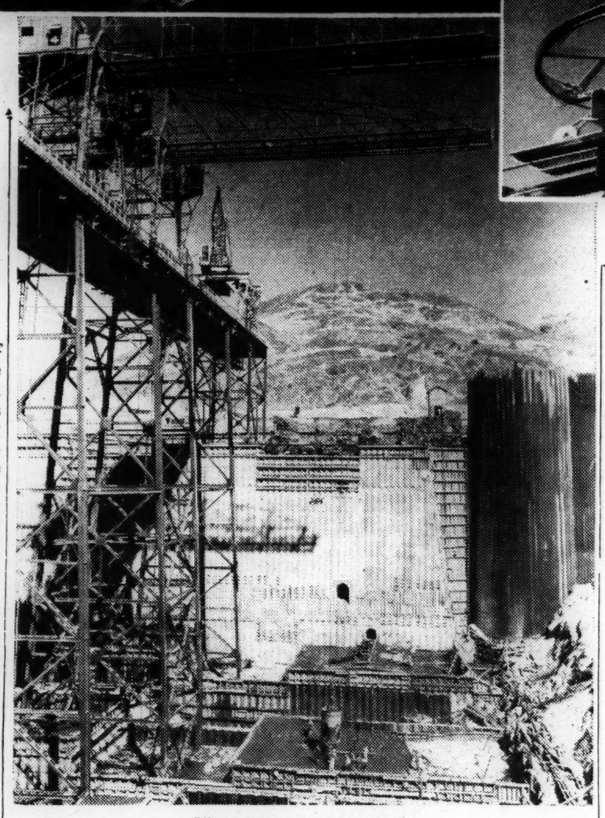
Bright Lights

Night View at Grand Coulee Dam, Under Construction by the Bureau of Reclamation on the Columbia River in Washington State. The Picture Was Taken From the Top of the West Abutment



Steel Against the Sky

One of the Big Whirley Cranes as It Appears to Workmen at the Dam



View of Construction Work

Placing Concrete at the Grand Coulee Dam. A Huge Bucket Has Just Been Lowered From the Crane Above

Army of Workers Push Erection Of Grand Coulee Dam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND COULEE DAM, Wash.—Work on the world's most massive concrete structure has now reached a point where both the enormous excavation and the beginnings of the wall across the Columbia River valley can be seen at a glance. The mighty river's stream has been pushed to the west side of its channel and is flowing through openings in the dam structure, while thousands of workmen are engaged in laying the foundations of the eastern and central portions of the dam, protected by coffer-dams which, like the dikes of Holland, make it safe for them to work below the water level.

About 160,000 cubic feet of water per second sweeps past the workers in the deep excavation, and through diversion gaps in the west portion of the dam, far above their heads. Fifty-five acres are enclosed within the protective coffer-dams where work is being concentrated at present.

Suspension Bridge

Across a suspension bridge about 4000 feet long, sand and gravel are carried to the west side on a belt conveyor and cement to the east side through an 11-inch pipe. As much as 40 carloads of cement pass through the pipe daily.

Concrete is mixed in two plants, one on each side of the dam, and each capable of producing about 8000 cubic yards per day. It is dumped into four-yard cylindrical buckets, four of which are loaded on a standard-gauge railway flatcar. Built over the damsite from each abutment are two steel trestles carrying three standard-gauge railway tracks and, spanning them, rails for two types of crane with 115-foot reach. By means of these cranes the four-yard buckets are lifted from the cars, lowered into the forms, 50 feet square and five feet deep, where they are dumped.

Telephone Directions

One of the men in the group receiving the bucket when it is lowered is connected by telephone with the operator of the crane and directs the movements of the buckets.

The steel trestles are buried in the dam as the concrete is placed. The various blocks and lifts of concrete are interlocked with each other by means of large corrugations, vertical on the transverse joints and horizontal on the longitudinal joints. After the blocks are cooled by means of water circulated through pipes to their ultimate temperature and shrinkage is complete, cement and water grout is pumped into construction joints, uniting all blocks and lifts into one monolithic mass.

There will be a total of about eight miles of galleries in the dam. They are for purposes of inspection, valve control, cooling and grouting.

German Protestant Tells of 500 Arrests

BERLIN, June 18 (AP)—More than 00 pastors of the Protestant Confessional Synod have been arrested under National Socialist rule, the Rev. Martin Niemoeller, leader of Protestant opposition to Government domination of the Church, charged today.

Most of the clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Niemoeller said, were arrested soon after the National Socialists came to power in 1933. Ultimately almost all were released until a new wave of arrests began recently. There were between 20 and 30 in the most recent group of arrested clergymen, the pastor said.

Last night the Rev. Mr. Niemoeller addressed a great congregation in a residential suburb. He had to repeat his sermon to a second audience. Mincing no words, he declared that the Protestant Church never would be fitted into a political framework.

Anti-'Heart Balm' Law Held Valid by Court

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 18 (AP)—The constitutionality of New Jersey's statute outlawing "heart balm" suits was upheld in its first test today by Circuit Court Judge John C. Barbour.

The jurist ruled that under the law a Metuchen woman could not sue her husband's parents for $25,000 damages on the charge they alienated the affections of her husband and caused him to desert her.

British Air Line to Raise £4,000,000 for New Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 18—At an extraordinary general meeting today a resolution was passed to multiply the capital of Imperial Airways five times. An issue of 4,000,000 shares of £1 parity is to be made to bring the capital to £5,000,000.

The additional capital is needed to finance the greatly increased services throughout the Empire. Much additional aircraft and equipment has been ordered to undertake the services under a new agreement with the Government which provides that nearly all of the mails carried are to be ordinary unsurcharged letters. All letters for the Empire up to a half ounce in weight are to be carried at the ordinary penny half penny cost.

Empire services are to be carried out by 35 planes with a speed of 200 miles per hour. Each week there are to be nine services to and from Egypt, five to and from India, three to and from East Africa, three to and from Singapore and two to and from both South Africa and Australia.

For carrying the mails Imperial Airways is to be reimbursed by the Government through the Post Office to tune of £1,650,000 per annum for three years, when the present agreement ends.

In all the British territories and in Egypt and the Sudan the necessary landing fields and ground facilities are to be supplied to Imperial Airways free of charge.

British to Honor 100th Anniversary Of Queen Victoria

LONDON, June 18 (CP)—Laurel wreaths and great bouquets will brighten Queen Victoria's statues Sunday—100th anniversary of the day an 18-year-old princess was wakened to learn she was a queen.

A wreath will be placed at statues opposite Buckingham Palace, at Temple Bar and facing St. Paul's, marking the centenary of the young woman who now has more sculpture in her honor in the Empire's Capital than any hero or king.

Yet 100 years ago Queen Victoria's coronation—a year after her accession—occurred with pageantry curtailed because conservative peers did not consider too much public acclaim "delicate" for the young woman.

That was the accepted attitude of the time and the youthful Queen's own feeling. She lived to see her golden and diamond jubilees celebrated spontaneously with a fervor never never before known in England.

Farmers Plow by Night

Midwest farmers, delayed by spring rains, equipped their tractors with lights so they could plow by night.

World Peace Aid Seen in Control Of Raw Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Control of raw materials is a powerful weapon for securing world peace if wisely directed by intelligent nations, Prof. Charles K. Leith, nationally known geologist and member of the University of Wisconsin faculty, informed the first Wisconsin conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

"England and the United States control 75 per cent of the minerals in the world," he said. "If sanctions can be used to stop belligerent nations in the time of war, why can't sanctions also be used to prevent war? The control of minerals and raw materials by the 'have' nations is no panacea for all international friction, but it certainly is a weapon and deserves the utmost exploration."

Reverse the spelling of "raw" materials and you will get "war" materials, synonymous in the light of present-day international unrest, Professor Leith told the 400 delegates. He pointed out that the industrial nations never realized their interdependence for mineral supplies until the World War. Determined never to be caught in such a situation again, they subsequently embarked upon a frenzied campaign, with negligible results, to develop substitute resources from materials within their own boundaries, he said.

There has been a tendency among American people, declared Walter H. C. Laves, director of the midwest office of the League of Nations Association, to think that the neutrality act of 1937 has ended all prospect of war.

"The only sure way for the United States to keep out of war," he said, "is to keep war out of the world. Our main task is to help remove the frictions that make war seem imminent."

Basques Retreat To Keep Way To Santander Open

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Border, June 18 (AP)—Two divisions of Basque defenders fell back to their rear-guard positions west of Bilbao today to keep open the road for retreat to Santander as the Government fled the never-conquered northern capital.

Insurgents declared that they held complete control of the eastern reaches of the Nervion River, Bilbao's avenue to the Bay of Biscay, and were launching the long-awaited pinching movement to drive the Basques from the western hills and enclose the city.

The official Basque delegation at Bayonne, France, announced that the Government of the semi-autonomous republic had left its besieged capital "for another point in Basque territory."

New Defense Junta

The location of the new capital was being kept secret for military reasons, but one report said that the Government had taken up its seat at the little village of Trucios, about 20 miles west of Bilbao, on a secondary road to Santander.

Before they left, they turned over the military command to a new defense junta composed of Gen. Gamir Uribarri, chief defense commander; Jesus Leizaola, Minister of Justice; Santiago Aznar, Minister of Industry, and Juan de Astigarrabia, Minister of Public Works.

While Basque shock troops slowed up the enemy advance to protect the retreat of their main body and the withdrawal of artillery batteries and stores of ammunition, the third and fourth Basque divisions reached the rear-guard positions and occupied them.

Basque Forces Massed

The Basques were apparently massing all their forces west of the city to prevent Generalissimo Francisco Franco's insurgents from capturing the dominant heights, cutting the highway to Santander and bottling up the capital. Bilbao, incidentally, is withstanding its fifth siege in 100 years.

The shelling of the city from the insurgent gun implacements on the eastern outskirts continued throughout the night, the defense junta declared, with pursuit planes flying only 200 feet above the streets, machine gunning everything in range.

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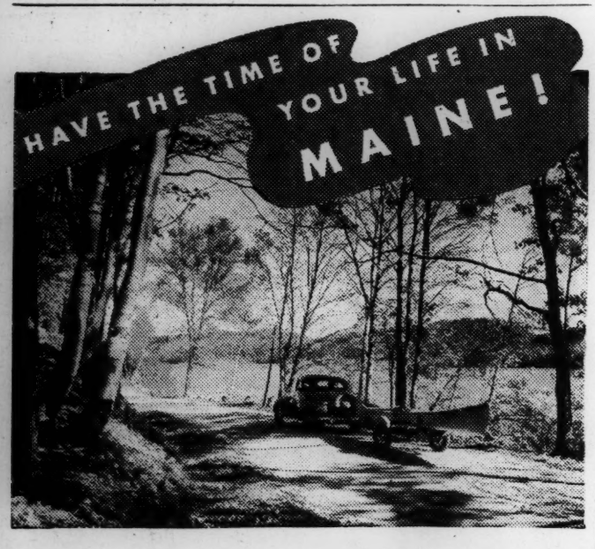

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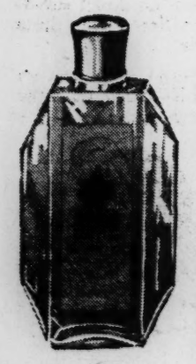

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Alaska Is Added to Realms Attracting the Vacationists

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Alaska, with its long summer days and short nights; its moderate temperatures; totem poles; huge glaciers, and wide variety of unique scenic attractions, is this year preparing for what travel agencies anticipate to be a banner tourist season in the "land of the midnight sun."

Already the tourist surge on Alaska has begun. Transportation companies have announced that bookings are running heavier than at this same time last year, and go on to advise that travelers contemplating an Alaskan sojourn this summer should make early bookings through their nearest travel agent.

Despite its frosty reputation, Alaska offers a warm welcome to the summer tourist who, in many cases, discovers that all of the residents of this territory encompassing 586,400 square miles, do not live in igloos. As a matter of record, last summer the mercury occasionally hit the 100 mark in both southeastern and northwestern Alaska. I merely mention this by a way on contrast to those notions some have had as to Alaska having continual subfreezing temperatures.

My return to "the great land"—as the Indian translations have it—after an absence of some years, recalled memories of those long summer nights when it never grows dark, and longer winter nights when morning, afternoon and dusk follow each other within three or four hours.

Last summer, Ketchikan, the first port through which most ships pass, saw the largest number of visitors ever to filter through the territory—approximately 12,000 persons.

* * *

Most of the visitors take the shorter nine or 11-day inside passage trips through what is called "southeastern Alaska." Alaska's divisions fall under the terms of "southeastern," "the westward" (along the westward coast), and "the interior."

The panhandle, or southeastern, towns and cities, being closer to the States are resultantly larger. Here are the centers for the fish, timber, and gold mining industries. The territory's capital is at Juneau, a thriving gold mining center.

Of course to the westward there are large fishing and mining centers as well. Cordova and Valdez serve as outlets for copper mining interests, and ports of entry for the interior. North in the Bristol Bay region, just above the long peninsula, is found one of the world's greatest red salmon fishing centers. Fur market headquarters are scattered about the territory.

There is a population of approximately one-tenth person to every square mile. Alaska is about one-fifth the size of the United States. Alaska's citizenry is around 65,000 with more than one-half Indians or Eskimos. There is, however, a steady increase taking place in the white population and there are a few more persons reported there than when the 1910 census showed a peak of 64,356.

* * *

If you debark northward from Seattle and wish to travel on a United States line, the Alaska Steamship Company with its many luxury liners is available. These are the only ships that will take you out to the far westward ports of call.

The Alaska Steamship Company oldest line to the North, has its regular "inside passage" trips as well. Another American line, The Northland Transportation Company, also runs a passenger service through the "inside passage" to Juneau and return to Seattle.

If, on the other hand, you should decide to leave from Vancouver, British Columbia, you have two choices—the Canadian Pacific steamers, and the Canadian National. It is also possible to make connections with the Canadian National boats at Prince Rupert farther north by train, which is the farthest north rail connection with the United States. All three of these companies caters to every whim and fancy of the tourist, be he inclined to deck sports, hiking when in port, or just sitting in the social hall to watch the scenery unfold.

The first port of call in Alaska, about two days out of Seattle, or Vancouver, is Ketchikan. This city is noted for its salmon canneries—which are the city's livelihood; and outside of its frequent drizzly rains, its old totem poles down-town. It is one of the most modern of Alaskan cities.

Sitka was the old Russian capital of Alaska. Here it was the Russians set up their headquarters in 1799 at what was called at that time, New Archangel. Destroyed by the Indians in 1802 it became Sitka when rebuilt on a new site a few miles distant.

Here in Sitka is the old Russian orthodox Cathedral, with its original trappings and finery still used for services. The streets are usually lined with seated Indian women who have hand-made trinkets, moccasins, silver bracelets, and tiny totem poles displayed for the tourist to buy.

* * *

Next comes Juneau. This city of more than 4500 population—some claim as high as 6000 now—has been the capital since 1900. The new Federal Building, in which is located a splendid museum, is a spot sought out by the tourist. The bus trip out along a splendid highway to Mendenhall Glacier is a pleasant break in the boat journey.

Skagway, the next and last northward stop on the inland cruises, is the terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which carries passengers into the Interior up over the steep White Pass. Skagway is a city that sprang up during the Gold Rush days, although Dyea, farther up the inlet, was the village from which the prospectors began their trek over the Chilkoot Pass.

The boats generally stop over at Skagway for a night and two days. This town is rich in early history Mrs. Harriet S. Pullen's museum of Gold Rush and "Soapy Smith" badman days is a colorful corner of this town of wooden streets and houses and is long remembered by every visitor.

Overnight trips across the White Pass to White Horse and out to the arm of the Taku Glacier are made by a majority of the tourists. Here in Skagway are some of Alaska's most beautiful flower gardens.

There are nearly 100 airplanes in service in Alaska, and more than 12,000 passengers are carried each year. There are short trips the tourist may take in well-manned planes, and it is well worth a visitor's effort to do so. In the air out over the Fairweather Range . . . from Skagway headed north toward White Horse, Dawson, Fairbanks . . as far as you can see even with the aid of glasses are great rough snow-capped humps and peaks. Deep blue glaciers cling to their precipitous walls.

The altimeter usually registers 10,000 feet.

Far below are the lakes Bennet and Leman of Gold Rush fame, and just to the left to what seems a tiny hill—Chilkoot Pass, over which thousands of men and women struggled in the middle of winter to reach the land of gold.

Although I have flown the Alps, Alaska's mountain ranges gave me a lasting picture to tuck away in my memory album.

Northwest Is Expecting Big Inflow of Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., June 18—The Evergreen Playground Association, advertising association for Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, in an effort to make known their advantages as a camping, fishing and tourist territory, reports that the response to the messages sent out to the world has been three times as great as last year.

To date the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce has received inquiries to the number of 2619, while at this time in 1936 the number was 898. Inquiries are coming from all parts of the United States, and with the advertising campaign just reaching its peak, there is every indication that this will be a banner year.

Those interested enough to answer the advertisements receive a 24-page folder, a personal letter, a tourists' guide, a fishing leaflet and a folder of the Rainier National Park.

The Far North Hails the Tourist

Alaska Steamship Co.; © Ordway Photo Service, Juneau; Ralphe Dauphin, St. Paul

Scenes in Alaska

Upper—Lake Atlin in Yukon Territory, With Inset of Eskimo Girl
Center—Juneau as Viewed From Mt. Juneau
Lower—A Lone Prospector for Gold at Left, and at the Right a Scene in Matanuska Valley, Where the United States Government Is Supervising a Pioneering Experiment

Tourists Extend Their Miami Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., June 18—While the winter tide of tourists in this resort section is slowly ebbing, it is noticeable that more visitors from many sections are remaining later this year, extending their stay further into the spring and summer than ever before. According to recent report of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, this lengthening of the "season" is thought to indicate the development of Miami into a year-round resort, the goal toward which this area has been working the past few years.

Greater Miami played host to an average of 125,000 visitors daily during December, January and February, according to statistics compiled by the Chamber of Commerce This was an average of 5000 more than the estimated 120,000 a day who visited here the same months a year ago.

When the fact is considered that the winter visitor list was constantly changing, each day bringing new arrivals and departures, some idea of the record-breaking flow of tourists to this area in the winter season is obtained. This despite the fact that the winter farther north was comparatively mild and that floods did much to curb the crowds which would otherwise have come to Miami.

One of the unusual features of the season here was the arrival of six foreign cruise ships, as against only two such boats in the season before. Largely through the efforts of the Miami chamber, which is seeking to build up foreign cruise business, the Arandora Star, the Reliance, Atlantis, Duchess of Richmond and Voltaire, stopped at Miami on world cruises, bringing hundreds of visitors from abroad.

Through co-operation with steamship lines and by the sending abroad of literature concerning Miami, officials hope to bring more and more foreign vessels here and extend their stop-overs, making foreign cruise tours an important factor in winter tourist trade.

Tour-a-bouts

Before the summer season is over, motorists going up the Whiteface Mountain Memorial Highway at the head of Lake Placid will be able to make the last lap of their journey to the very tip of the great peak by means of a tunnel and elevator. The tunnel has been completed. It is five feet wide by seven feet high and pierces the granite peak 400 feet from the end of the road. From the end of the tunnel, 424 feet in the mountain, an elevator will take the sightseers 300 feet to the summit, where they may view a vast expanse of New York's lovely scenery.

* * *

Ocean County, long a popular vacation resort in New Jersey, expects to entertain this summer well over the 2,000,000 visitors it played host to last year. Rentings of seaside cottages are running 20 per cent ahead of 1936 according to a recent survey. Every type of accommodation from wayside tourist cabins nestled in cool pine groves to deluxe hotel suites, can be had to suit every purse.

* * *

Canada's great province of New Brunswick is preparing for what tourist officials predict will be its best summer season. Latticed with 12,000 miles of good roads and a network of swift-flowing rivers, this province has much to offer the traveler in the way of scenery. Windmills, wayside shrines, white lighthouses, quaint fishing villages, sandy beaches, and forested hills, rolling down to the water's edge are already attracting visitors from all over Canada and the United States.

* * *

Motorists traveling on major Wisconsin higways during weekends and holidays this summer won't need be concerned about passing or trailing lumbersome trucks. Heavy trucks have been barred from the important trunk lines for these periods from May 29 to Sept. 12. Stretches of 17 Wisconsin state highways are now cleared for passenger traffic between 1 p. m. and 11 p. m. on Saturdays and between 9 a. m. and midnight on Sundays and holidays.

* * *

Air cruises to South America will be a favored mode of vacation travel this summer, according to present indications, with speed and coolness appealing particularly to the prospective tourist, the Pan American Union reports. With probably no more fascinating region to visit than South America's west coast, a complete tour of that area can now be fitted into the period of the average vacation. Modern high-speed clipper planes make it possible to travel as far as Chile, spend several days in that country, cover 13 other nations and 14,000 miles, all within 17 days.

* * *

Successful completion of negotiations between the Australian government and a Dutch airline will make Australia the terminus of what is claimed will be the longest air route in the world. Negotiations covered the opening of a line from Australia to Java, connecting there with the main line to Amsterdam. American Douglas planes will be used and the trip between Australia and Europe will require only eight days.

* * *

Vacationists planning a New England so-journ would do well to write for the attractive booklet recently published on New England resorts by the New Haven Railroad. It is entitled "Southern New England Resorts—and How to get There." This 110-page book, with its 24-page supplement—"Villages and Points of Interest in Southern New England and How to Reach Them," is illustrated with numerous photographs. Each section of Southern New England is described in detail and the various attractions of nearly every city and village where the summer visitor may find enjoyment are interestingly portrayed. The booklet may be obtained by writing to the New Haven Railroad, Room 596, South Station, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Coming back into its own as a popular attraction of western travelers, Pikes Peak may be traversed by the Cog Railway from the base station at Manitou (Colorado Springs) in one hour and 40 minutes to the Summit Station, a distance of nine miles. Through valleys, up steep grades, past the timber line, on the brink of canyons, the puffing locomotive pushes the glass-enclosed observation car to the 14,109-foot peak. Through sleepers from Chicago, on the Burlington, pass through Colorado Springs.

* * *

Visitors planning to attend the Pan American Exposition at Dallas, Texas, will have the advantage of special rates on all classes of railroad service offered by all passenger agent associations, Robert G. Coulter, travel director, announces. All fares in both first class and coach service have been reduced during the run of the Exposition and special week end rates have been arranged.

* * *

Egypt this year has enjoyed the best tourist season since 1929. More than 47,000 tourists visited the ancient Land of the Pharaohs between Dec. 1, 1936 and April 30, 1937. But this is only part of the story, for Egypt is now enjoying the best summer season in many seasons. Special cruises with Egyptian stopovers are heavily booked, while the customary routes to Egypt are heavy with summer travel. One popular line running direct from New York to Alexandria is booked through ings up to the first of the year. The September with hundreds of book-Egyptian Government is planning programs of entertainments for the visitors as well as additional aids to the convenience and economy of the Egyptian visit.

For the "likes" of us . . .

I ate two large helpings of Creamola Milk Jelly and Mother said to me, "That's a good boy." I said, "Yes, and that's a good jelly." Creamola Milk Jelly is the jelly I like—the jelly for the "likes" of us. It's a new kind of jelly—a different jelly. It is made from the purest fruit juices, crystallised in such a way that they blend happily with COLD milk, and in just two hours set into the most delightful jelly that ever slipped easily out of a mould.

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Also Creamola Custard and Creamola Foam Drinks, etc.

Manufacturers: Creamola Food Products Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland

U. S. Land of Opportunity, Junior Chamber Leader Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 18—Business success still awaits those who possess the courage and determination to go after it, was the optimistic note sounded yesterday by Walter E. Holman, Portland, Ore., in his presidential address before the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce convention.

Speaking before an assemblage of young business executives, Mr. Holman urged more individual initiative to break down what he termed a "philosophy of defeatism" in the United States.

"A general feeling prevails that this country is no longer the land of opportunity and that the Government must continue indefinitely to support a large proportion of the population because the means are not at hand for those people to make their way without government assistance," Mr. Holman said.

National Asset

"I believe," he continued, "the fault is one of psychology rather than economic fact. The Junior Chamber could serve no greater purpose than to bring home to the American people that business success is waiting for those with determination and courage to go after it. The successful business is a distinct national asset and not something to be looked upon with suspicion and to be taxed and regulated out of existence at the earliest possible moment."

Behind the scenes of the convention hall were being discussed candidates to succeed Mr. Holman in the presidency. Those nominated were Walter Finke, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ross Rosengren, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rufus Putnam, Evansville, Ind., and William D. Becker, Louisville, Ky. The election is scheduled late today.

Resolutions and committee recommendations continued to be presented before the convention. The war debts committee reported that the "Jaycee's" program of having debtor countries pay war debts in certificates of credit to be used by American tourists traveling abroad is making headway.

Stand on Pensions

The national board of directors of the Junior Chamber voted to place before the convention resolutions committee a statement reaffirming the position the organization took in 1932 in opposition to World War veterans, who draw pensions, but do not have disabilities which occurred while in actual service.

Allan H. Seed, executive secretary of the City Manager's League of Toledo, Ohio, before the City Planning Committee, urged participation of more young business men in governmental affairs.

"Dictatorships flourish where State directorships are apathetic and follow the line of least resistance," Mr. Seed said.

The Junior Chamber was commended for its promotion of civic safety during the last year by W. D. M. Allen of the Portland Cement Association. He announced his organization again will offer a $500 cash award to the local Chamber group doing the best safety promotion work in the year to come.

Southern California Has Information Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 18—An information bureau for tourists was opened here early this week by the All-Year Club of Southern California as the first attempt at a general impartial travel headquarters for the 1,500,000 who make up the annual influx of visitors, the second largest source of income in this area.

Although hotels and transportation offices have filled the breach in the past, the growing demand for expert advice on where to go has necessitated the new establishment, according to the club, which is financed by county money and contributions from business leaders.

Schoolmaster Honored For 50 Years' Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Hundreds of his old pupils and other citizens joined here recently in honoring Prof. J. M. Starke on the occasion of his completion of 50 years as conductor of a private school for boys here known as Starke School.

Among the alumni who gathered for a banquet to Professor Starke were Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama and Thomas E. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company. Professor Starke has wielded a profound and lasting influence on the lives and characters of the boys who have come under his supervision, it was pointed out.

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Railroad Tallies 35 Years Running 900-Mile Express

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-five years ago June 14, an engine drawing five railroad cars, carrying 27 pay passengers and 37 newspaper and magazine writers, left New York on the opening run of a fast express train, plying the 960 miles between New York and Chicago. The general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad named the train the Twentieth Century; and while the steel magnate, John W. Gates was saying, with amazement, as he rode over the track envisioned by Dr. Plummer H. Dudley to permit the doubling of train weight with regulation of speed at will, "Why it makes Chicago a mere suburb of New York!" an English newspaper writer was saying editorially, "Surely this is only an experiment! The operators will find they are wasting fortunes keeping the property in condition; and then, loving money better than even notoriety, the 20-hour project will be abandoned!" He did not know, or remember, that in 1893 the New York Central had whisked the Exposition Flyer from the Harlem to the Chicago River in a space of time which rendered the production of a Twentieth Century Limited, for daily schedule, not a burst of overzealous recklessness, but a reasonable extension of transportation service.

All along the right of way between New York and Chicago people stared at the flying train. They said among themselves that its full electric lights gave it "a very handsome appearance"; and people in rowboats and small yachts, flowing along the Hudson and Mohawk rivers rubbed their eyes and thought of the De Witt Clinton.

If the engine of the De Witt Clinton were to stand now beside one of the Hudson-type engines which take the Century to Chicago, a Hudson would overreach the De Witt Clinton by 30 feet, for the Twentieth Century engine is 96 feet long; and whereas the De Witt Clinton engine weighed 25,020 pounds, a Hudson weighs 626,000 pounds.

Increasing the Speed

The history of the Twentieth Century train is interesting, looked at in the light of the speeds at which it has run year by year. On its first trip, to and from Chicago, it logged the distance in 20 hours. In 1905, it cut the running time to 18 hours. In 1907 to 17 hours 58 minutes. In 1908 it was back to 18 hours and in 1912 it was running at 20 hours, which was the time it maintained until 1929; it is interesting to recall that part of this period was the war period, in which the Government was running the railroads, and it was likely that government operating crews were not as skilled as the original Twentieth Century crew was; either that, or the Government held other ideas of operation.

In 1932 the running time was reduced again to 18 hours, and in 1933 it was cut to a little over 16 hours, at which it now stands.

As for the lugubrious prophecy of the journalist—that the project would be too costly to maintain very long—in 1927, when the road grossed $99,000,000 in passenger fares, the Twentieth Century grossed 11 of those millions.

The train, which was early looked upon as more nearly like a fleet of traveling hotels than a train, in the ordinary meaning of the term, became possible by the installation of the heaviest steel rails ever placed in a roadbed. This was through the original instrumentality and experimentation of Dr. Dudley, who believed that rails which weighed 127 pounds to the lineal yard, and which would rise seven inches above the ties would reduce the undulations of track to a minimum, and so permit the doubling of the train weight, withal making it possible to run at higher speed.

Riding in the Cab

Many a distinguished man in the field of finance, business or the professions has wangled a way to ride in the cab of the engine of the Century, and many of them have done so with Bob Butterfield at the throttle. A certain one of that sort remarked that he could hardly believe he had traveled in the cab of a locomotive and "not been any more shaken that I would in my own automobile—if as much." To whom came the reply:

"Bo! I worked 50 years to learn to give you a ride like that!"

Bob Butterfield—sometimes heard on the radio—looks like a glorified poster of what an engineman looks like. (Never call them engineers. Call them enginemen, if you want them to like you.) He has thin, set lips, fine working hands; his face is like a furrowed brown field, all lines of concentration against the wind.

His father was English, and he worked on the railroad until he was 74, having been a railroad man since the wood-burning days, when he was a fireman.

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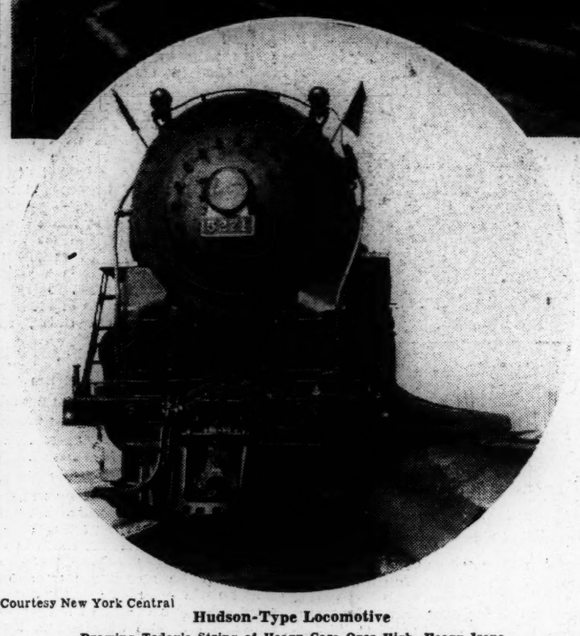

Courtesy New York Central

Hudson-Type Locomotive
Drawing Today's String of Heavy Cars Over High, Heavy Irons

U.S. Navy to Use 16-In. Guns As Japan Rejects Limitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—It was learned here today that President Roosevelt made one last effort to obtain international agreement on a limitation of naval guns to 14 inches before giving the final word to the United States Navy to go ahead with the big 16-inch guns for its new battleships which the navy prefers.

The move has apparently proven fruitless, press dispatches from Tokyo indicating that as in the case of all previous proposals of a similar nature Japan has replied that it considers itself unable to consider any qualitative limitations in the absence of quantitative restrictions.

Although the proposal was made to England, France, Italy and Germany as well, it was directed primarily at Japan as a final opportunity to accept the lower 14-inch gun limit to which all the others have expressed willingness to agree and which Japan has already rejected once before this year. There was a feeling here in diplomatic quarters that perhaps an overture by the United States unrelated to any treaty might prove acceptable.

Kept to Single Issue

The overture was in the form of a question whether Japan would be interested in considering such a limit quite apart from any other naval considerations. The previous effort to secure the 14-inch limit had been undertaken by Britain in connection with the new naval treaty.

Behind the move was the thought that it would clear up any possible misunderstanding between the two countries on this technical question and perhaps also serve to build up a franker and freer relationship on naval relations in general. There is also a desire here to know more about Japan's naval plans which today constitute one of the most baffling question marks in the world rearmament race.

It is learned that President Roosevelt decided to make the proposal, and did so, without conferring with the Navy Department which would presumably have protested because of its preference for the bigger 16-inch guns.

Japan's negative response apparently ends all question as to the size of the guns for the new American ships. In the absence of an agreement on the lower limit, the Navy insists that it should have the largest size possible to guard against some other nation placing the large size after the American ships are well on the way to completion.

High Building Costs

As far as gun sizes are concerned, therefore, one obstacle is cleared to immediate commencement on construction. But with the clearing of this, another and more difficult one has developed from the opening of bids yesterday. It had been contemplated that the bids for hull and machinery would be in the neighborhood of $40,000,000. Guns and armor will cost about $20,000,000 a ship and the Navy had hoped to obtain a finished battleship for not over a total of $60,000,000.

But when the bids were opened it was found that the lowest straight bid by a private yard on hull and machinery was $55,875,824. The private yards were bidding on only one ship since the other must be built in a navy yard. The low bid mentioned was by New York Shipbuilding Corporation. Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation bid $59,900,000.

Even if the low bid were accepted, the total cost of the finished ship would be more than $15,000,000 beyond what the Navy has assured Congress the ship would cost. It is obvious that having authorized the ships on the assumption of a cost of not over $60,000,000 there would be difficulties in Congress if they were to run nearer $80,000,000. The last battleship the United States built, the West Virginia, cost only $26,894,000.

Navy Yard Bids Lower

By contrast with the private yard bids the New York Navy Yard submitted an estimate of $37,265,843 and the Philalelphia Navy Yard an estimate of $36,560,300. These estimates again covered only hull and machinery, but would presumably make possible a completed ship at not more than $60,000,000.

TOKYO, June 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota today obtained Emperor Hirohito's approval of Japan's negative reply to a proposal made by President Roosevelt that Japan join in limiting naval armament to 14-inch guns. The reply was given to the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 18—The American proposal to limit naval guns to 14 inches elicited no favorable response here. A Foreign Office spokesman today intimated that nothing had occurred since March—when a similar British suggestion was rejected—to cause any change in the Japanese viewpoint.

The Japanese press predicted a negative reply, Nichi Nichi commenting: "Japan opposes qualitative without quantitative limitation."

The opinion prevails here that England inspired the American step, but there is no disposition to grant the United States what was refused to England.

Behind the Japanese unwillingness to accept the proposal lies a long history of divergence in the naval viewpoints of Japan and the Anglo-Saxon powers. Japanese naval leaders have always advocated a general reduction of navies, granting Japan parity with the other powers.

With the United States and England unwilling to forego numerical superiority, Japan adopted the attitude of opposing other forms of limitation.

Moreover, the Japanese navy, as all foreign observers recognize, attaches exceptional value to secrecy and is instinctively unwilling to tie its hands in the future regarding any type of warship or weapon.

It is the opinion of many of the best-informed commentators here, both Japanese and foreign, that the whole problem of naval limitation in the Pacific area is essentially political and can only be approached with any good prospect of success when some basis of political agreement among the powers is realized

Vienna Move Placates Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

different tactics here. Now, perhaps, the conciliatory, suave, smiling Herr von Papen and all the moderate pro-Germans are to have their chance. Flattery may take the place of stink-bombs and Austria may be drawn gently towards Germany rather than yanked along by a brutal hand.

As a counter-measure to this concession to pro-Germans, the Chancellor has organized a special Fatherland Front Guard somewhat similar to the SS men in Germany. The new Austrian guard is to be used to suppress National Socialist excesses.

The Chancellor has also stopped the only daily paper in Austria which was unreservedly for the National Socialists. To the quiet apprehension of regime supporters he will deal sharply with all extreme National Socialist activities. This is the typical Austrian way and most of all the Schuschnigg way—to strike a balance—to give with one hand and to take away with the other. So at the very moment that pro-Germans are given more hope, National Socialists here are given less.

Blum's Bill Mired By Demands Of French Senators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 18—France's political and financial condition has again become acute, with the Cabinet and the Senate Finance Committee deadlocked over Premier Léon Blum's special powers bill.

Although a compromise is still possible, the Government's position is admittedly critical. The Finance Committee of the Senate, refusing even to act on the bill as voted by the Chamber of Deputies, has asked the Government for a new text limited to the suppression of speculative abuses and the repression of fiscal frauds.

To these Finance Minister Vincent Auriol has replied by maintaining his demand for full decree powers as approved by the Deputies and by refusing to permit the efficacy of these special powers to be destroyed by too many specific limitations. Efforts are being made to reach an agreement, but so far little or no progress is recorded.

A new element was added to the situation today. The Chamber passed by a vote of 347 to 251 a bill granting the Government power to modify France's import tariff by decree, but an amendment was added forbidding Premier Blum to use this authority to clap on any kind of control of the currency exchanges.

The amendment in question is very specific and excludes in detail any restrictions whatsoever on either the movement of gold or on transactions in foreign currency.

Considerable significance is attached in political circles to the fact that while Socialists and Communists voted against this restriction the radicals, center and right voted for it.

This is taken in some quarters as an indication that a workable parliamentary majority which excludes the two Marxist groups exists in the chamber for the Government.

On the other hand, the Communists today issued a manifesto reaffirming their willingness to participate actively in a new Popular Front Cabinet which would be even more strongly socialistic than ever. This issue is becoming steadily more clearly defined and to some observers at any rate the country seems to be gradually approaching a crucial parting of the ways.

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Air Tramway to Invade Realm Of 'Old Man of the Mountains'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 18—A year and two weeks from today New Hampshire will put into operation on Cannon Mountain, home of the famous Old Man of the Mountain, what is claimed to be the first aerial tramway of its kind in America.

Seventy cents and a six-minute ride, after July 1, 1938, will carry the summer vacationists from the shores of Echo Lake to the top of Cannon Mountain. There one can stand on the brow of "The Old Man" and enjoy the panaroma of Franconia Notch. In winter, skiers can ride the tramway to the mountain top and ski down again—it's as easy as telling about it.

The tramway was authorized yesterday when Gov. Francis P. Murphy signed a bill appropriating $250,000 for its construction. It is expected to yield an annual income of at least $40,000 after bonded indebtedness and interest charges have been paid off in about 10 years. Thus it is expected to impose no burden on taxpayers.

Governor Murphy who made the tramway an issue in his campaign has declared it will give to New Hampshire the greatest resort publicity the state has known and bring more trade than ever to the state's "No. 2" business, recreation.

With the tram, Cannon Mountain is expected to become the most popular skiing resort in the White Mountains, excepting only Tuckerman's Ravine on Mt. Washington.

Passage of the measure by the Legislature together with affixing of the Governor's signature today culminates a drive for this project that began during the administration of Gov. John G. Winant in 1933.

Two years ago the New Hampshire Legislature approved a similar project, but it was to be built from Federal money that never arrived.

During many years of successful operation of tramways abroad there has never been a fatal accident, the North Country Citizens Committee, supporting the legislation, has emphasized. Safety devices have been developed to a high degree to free the trams from danger.

The Cannon Mountain aerial cars have been planned structurally and financially from the tramways in Europe where there are more than 70 mountain railways and tramways now in use. More than 50 of these have been built since 1920. In the mountains at Sestrieres in Italy, two trams were built during the depression, in 1931 and 1933. These are said to have proved the soundest type of recreation-investment, attracting new hotels and large crowds to this rather isolated point.

In the United States many suggestions for tramways have been made but no action taken, until today. Plans for trams on Mt. Hood, Mt. Baldy and Mt. Rainier on the Pacific Coast have been tentatively discussed. Vermont has considered building a tramway on Mt. Mansfield. New Hampshire, however, by its action today, becomes the pioneer state in this medium of transportation.

According to the plans the tramway will have its lower terminal hidden in the trees near Echo Lake, concealed from view from the highway. The upper terminal, at a level of 4850 feet, is below the sky line, about 100 yards from the actual summit of Cannon Mountain and will be almost a mile from The Old Man of the Mountain.

A clause was specifically placed in the bill to assure protection to scenic and aesthetic values of Echo Lake and the Cannon Mountain region from possible damage by the tramway. This provides that any step or phase of construction must be approved by 10 men—the state forester, the Forestry and Recreation Commission, and the Governor and Council.

By the nature of the mechanical construction, a tramway such as planned for Cannon Mountain is simple in its operation. There are two cars suspended on cables. As one goes up the other comes down. One counterbalances, to a large extent, the other.

Passengers who ride to the summit of Cannon Mountain by the new tramway will be able to enjoy a variety of mountain scenery. To the east are the sharp slopes of the Lafayette and Liberty group of mountains. To the southwest lies the less bold outline of Kinsman and Mt. Moosilauke. In contrast is the long valley running southeast to the Belknaps.

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Hurff is a ready-to-serve aspic that replaces the old synthetic powdered form. No heating or cooking is required. Hurff Tomato Aspic is all ready to pour from can to mold and place in refrigerator. When molded it is not merely a clear, tomato flavored jelly, but a *firmly formed, rich tomato product of full bodied consistency.*

Like other members of the Hurff family, Hurff Tomato Aspic and Hurff Tomato Catsup are made from "pedigreed", crop-controlled tomatoes grown from seeds selected, certified and sealed in bags under the direct supervision of inspectors of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture.

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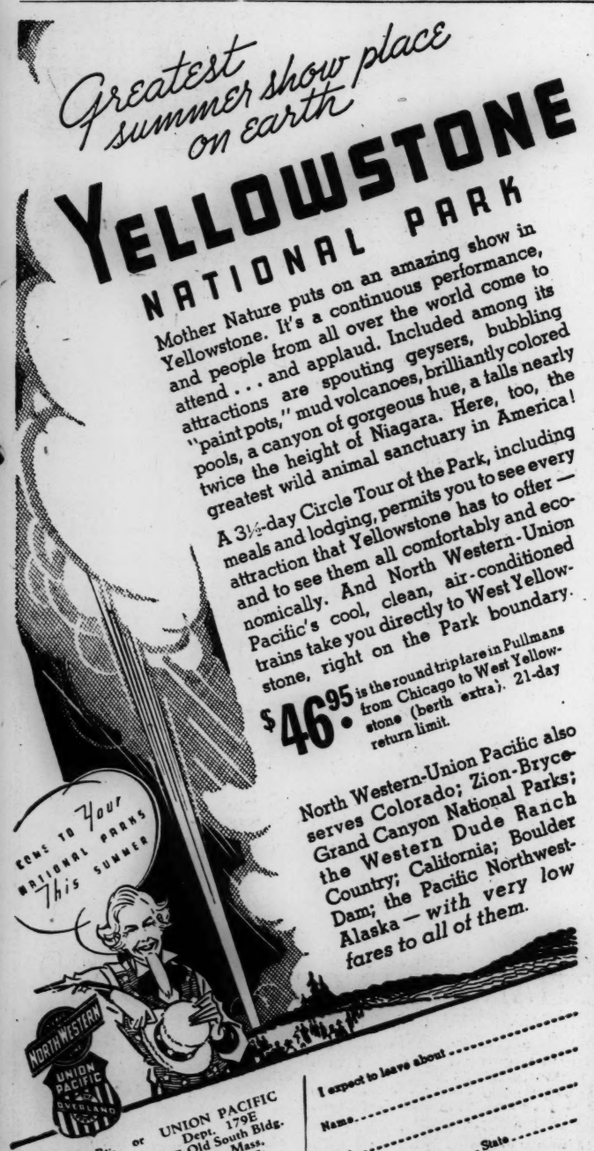
$46.95 is the round trip fare in Pullmans from Chicago to West Yellowstone (berth extra). 21-day return limit.

North Western-Union Pacific also serves Colorado; Zion-Bryce Grand Canyon National Parks; the Western Dude Ranch Country; California; Boulder Dam; the Pacific Northwest-Alaska — with very low fares to all of them.



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Mediation of Steel Strike Begins in Cleveland Tomorrow

President Roosevelt's newly appointed three-man mediation board, which will undertake to make findings of facts and promulgate recommendations to end the $750,000 a day steel strike, sets its first hearing for tomorrow in Cleveland, Ohio.

Co-operation with the board is promised by both sides, but the companies continue to promote back-to-work movements, despite the request of the board chairman, Charles P. Taft, that the status quo be maintained.

The C. I. O. warns that efforts to capitalize the mediation period to reopen mills will be countered by sit-down strikes.

Principal weakness in President Roosevelt's peace machinery is seen to lie in the fact it has no power to impose its awards upon either side. Its power lies mainly in its fact finding and its capacity to mobilize public opinion on the basis of those facts in one direction or the other.

C. I. O. Takes 'Carry On' As Steel Strike Slogan; Long Campaign Pledged

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18 (AP)—C. I. O. shouted a "carry on!" to striking steel workers today to counteract a swelling "let's-call-the-whole-thing-off" chorus from non-strikers who want to go back to work.

Hundreds of men gathered at Johnstown, Penna., last night and raised calloused hands in a united pledge to continue the strike against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation plant there "for weeks and weeks," if necessary, to win a signed contract. But Johnstown picket lines were thinner; and plant officials reported work was going on "much better."

A Chicago mass meeting heard speakers assail the four strike-affected steel corporations, and then sang the strike theme song, "Sign On the Dotted Line."

Cleveland, however, became the focal point of interest as the Federal Government's mediation efforts took form. The first meeting of a three-man mediation board which Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, named yesterday, was called for tomorrow by its chairman, Charles P. Taft II, the other mediators are Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin and Edward F. McGrady of the Department of Labor.

Mr. Taft, a Republican who drafted that party's planks on relief and social security in the Landon platform, hoped to get the decks cleared for action today. Mr. Garrison is expected in time for tomorrow's meeting, but Mr. McGrady, now aboard the Berengaria enroute home from Europe, may not arrive until late tomorrow night.

Mr. Taft is author of "You and I and Roosevelt," a book in which he takes issue with many New Deal policies. Three years ago he successfully mediated the Electric Auto-Lite strike at Toledo, Ohio, an accomplishment that won approbation of both President Roosevelt and Secretary Perkins.

The possibility the steel strike, which is costing about $750,000 a day, might spread to the railroads was suggested today in a statement by Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Asked concerning reports trainmen would refuse to handle shipments to or from strike-affected plants, he said:

"I told our fellows at Youngstown, Warren, and Canton, Ohio, and in one or two places in Pennsylvania, that they were not required to subject themselves to danger. Under unusual circumstances it is up to the men to decide whether movement of cars is dangerous."

The back-to-work chorus was heard on several sectors. At Johnstown a citizen committee, organized to preserve order, adopted a resolution insisting there be "no compromise with the right to work."

The tone was different on the rostrum of the Chicago mass meeting where Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania was the principal speaker, filling in for John L. Lewis, "strong man" of C. I. O., who was obliged to cancel his engagement. Said Kennedy: "No power on earth can stop industrial unionism (C. I. O.) under the guidance of that great outstanding American (Lewis) who is leading organized labor to the point where it will compel collective bargaining in every industry in this nation."

Just Begun to Fight

Van A. Bittner, C. I. O. organizer, told the Chicago mass meeting, "We've just begun to fight. They (the steel companies) are going to sign or go on the rocks. We've just got our third team in the game. When we have our first team in there, the steel companies won't even know who has the ball."

The stand of the four strike-involved steel companies — Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Bethlehem Steel and Inland Steel—remain unchanged. Inland and Youngstown are not attempting to operate. Republic and Bethlehem (the latter with only the Cambria works at Johnstown affected) are. Inland faces a National Labor Relations Board hearing next Tuesday on a charge of having failed to bargain with C. I. O.

Mediators in Steel Strike

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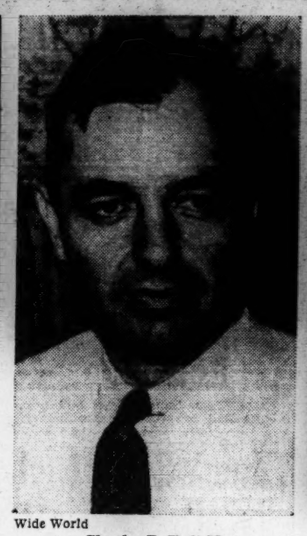
Lloyd Garrison
Dean, University of Wisconsin



Wide World
Charles P. Taft II
Cincinnati Attorney, Chairman

© Harris & Ewing
Edward F. McGrady
Assistant Secretary of Labor

Taft—A Thumbnail Sketch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Charles Phelps Taft II, picked as head of the mediation board by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to intervene in the independent steel strike crisis, is the son of William Howard Taft, former President of the United States. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1897. He is a Republican, like his father, and this fact together with his geographical availability as an Ohioan is felt to make him an appropriate leader in the mediation move.

Mr. Taft graduated from Yale in 1918 and received his LL.B. degree there in 1921. First taking up law practice with his brother, he is now a member of the firm of Taft, Stettinius & Hollister. He has been long in the public eye, both in municipal, state and more recently in the national field, as a public-spirited citizen, who has taken an active part in civic affairs. He was a prominent adviser of Gov. Alfred M. Landon in the last presidential campaign.

In 1927-28, Mr. Taft was prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio. Later he was member of the city charter committee and at one time director of the Community Chest in Cincinnati. He was chairman of the Governor's commission on county government, in 1934. Mr. Taft has taken a prominent part in the commission form of government for which Cincinnati is celebrated.

Mr. Taft enlisted in the World War, served in France, and is a captain of field artillery, Officers Reserve Corps. He has taken a leading part in philanthropic and charitable movements. He is the author of two books, one on city management, the other a Republican campaign book printed in 1936, entitled "You and I—and Roosevelt." He has six children.

20,000 Invited to Visit Boy Scout Jamboree Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—More than 20,000 invitations to persons all over the United States to visit the camp, and to view the local and national exhibits and the activities of the Boy Scouts of America National Jamboree in Washington, D. C., from June 30 to July 9 were sent out from the headquarters of the organization here today.

The list includes members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet and of the Senate and House of Representatives, departmental officials of the Federal Government, the diplomatic corps, the governors of the 48 states and the mayors of the principal cities.

President Gives Mediators Free Hand in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

and was a prominent adviser to Gov. Alfred M. Landon during the last presidential campaign as well as being the son of a former President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Edward F. McGrady, only federal official on the board, enjoys unusual respect among employers despite the fact that as Assistant Secretary of Labor his statutory function is to defend labor interests. He numbers many prominent industrialists, including Walter P. Chrysler and William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, among his close personal friends.

Lloyd Garrison, third member, has a reputation as a liberal in social and industrial relations questions, but is not considered hostile by employer interests.

Liberal Tone

The tone of the board is unmistakably liberal, but it is also non-political. The question raised among observers here is not as to the integrity and fairness of the board, but rather whether President Roosevelt and the Administration have not prejudiced the issue to a degree which will complicate matters for the board. It has been made abundantly clear that the sympathy of the White House and the Administration generally is on the side of the labor contention that the four independent steel companies involved in the strike should be willing to sign an agreement with the union as earnest of their sincere willingness to meet all "collective bargaining" requirements of the National Labor Relations Act.

Thus the board embarks upon its mediation task with unmistakable White House sympathy weighing the scales, at least slightly, on labor's side.

WPA Aid for Strikers

An example of this Administration leaning was provided by indications from WPA headquarters that needy strikers would be taken care of on relief rolls. Mr. Murray and Lee Pressman, counsel for the C. I. O., conferred on this subject with David Niles, assistant WPA administrator. Following the conference Mr. Niles stated that WPA does not recognize any distinction between strikers and non-strikers and that relief in the strike areas would be made available to the needy on a basis of need—clear indication strikers will be fed by relief funds if necessary.

While this policy is nothing new—it has been followed by WPA in most strikes of late—it serves to emphasize the extent of the general commitment of the Administration to the labor cause on the question of organization and unionization of labor. It is no secret. The New Deal favors such organization of labor and certainly does not sympathize with efforts of steel independents to thwart it. The resultant question in the minds of observers is what weight and what influence this leaning will have on the work of the mediation board.

Intercollegiate Fliers Compete on Long Island

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—R. W. Lange of Minnesota won a bomb-dropping contest at the Long Island Aviation Country Club yesterday to open the third annual intercollegiate flying contest, with entries from 16 colleges in all sections of the country.

Other schools represented at the meet, which continues today, are Yale, Cornell, Amherst, Stanford, San Jose State College of California, University of Minnesota, University of Michigan, Purdue, Rollins College, Lawrence Tech of Detroit, University of Pennsylvania, University of Akron, University of Detroit, and Smith College of Northampton, Mass.

Stanford, represented by four pilots, is defending the championship it won at Ann Arbor, Mich., last year.

Increased Consumption Of Turkeys Is Sought

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—A group of Government experts decided today that either the public must eat more turkey or farmers must raise fewer of the festive birds.

Although consumption of turkeys last Thanksgiving and Christmas set an all-time high, they said, more turkeys were carried over into cold storage than ever before.

Suggestions by the committee for increasing turkey consumption included: Raising smaller turkeys, since a market survey showed most families want a bird weighing from 9 to 14 pounds, and teaching the public through advertising that turkeys are good food all year.

Wagner Sees 'Bad Faith' Voiding Labor Act

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the National Labor Relations Act, declared today refusal of employers to sign collective bargaining agreements may be a violation of the law through "bad faith."

He made the statement in a letter to the New York Times. In it he criticized the "wholly anti-social industrial policy" of employers who refused written contracts, adding, "Anti-union employers have long refused to enter into written contracts with unions as a token of their adamant determination not to accord to the properly selected representatives of their workers the same dignity and standing which they accord to others with whom they do business."

Senator Wagner asserted that "this practice must be crushed before we can have industrial peace."

The senator said that while there was no violation of the National Labor Relations Act in failure to reach an agreement, "it is a violation of the act to refuse to try in good faith to reach an agreement through collective bargaining instead of strife."

Each Case Separate

"Whether the refusal of the employer to enter into and sign a written contract with his workers' representatives constitutes a violation of the act therefore depends on the facts of the particular case," Senator Wagner said. "If he will not sign a contract because no mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached as to its terms, there is no violation.

"But if he announces or shows that he will not sign a written contract even if a collective bargaining agreement should be reached, then he is not trying in good faith to reach an agreement and is violating the National Labor Relations Act."

Senator Wagner's letter to the Times, in part, follows:

In the New York Times of June 16 there was printed a letter which I wrote to the New York Sun on Nov. 2, 1935, dealing with the question of whether employers were required by the National Labor Relations Act to negotiate and sign written agreements. This letter has been misinterpreted in some places, and in view of the current interest in the subject matter, I desire to state exactly what my position has always been and still is.

When the Government is confronted by industrial strife of nation-wide import, there are three main alternatives from which to select a course of action.

As a first alternative the Government may ignore the situation entirely and allow the strife to continue, despite the public and private losses involved.

Second Alternative

As a second alternative the Government may swing over to the other extreme by jumping into the fray and forcing the parties to come to definite terms and enter written agreements embodying them. This represents an advanced form of compulsory arbitration. Ultimately, it would impose upon the Government itself the responsibility to determine all scales of wages and hours and all standards of working conditions; for no one can force an agreement without prescribing its terms. This would substitute an authoritarian state for industrial democracy.

I have always opposed this second alternative. The National Labor Relations Act rejects it. The act does not force or require parties to arrive at either oral or written agreements, for agreements presuppose mutual consent as to their terms, and this mutual consent should be voluntary on the part of employer and worker. Collective bargaining is a peaceful method of striving for this voluntary mutual consent, and it is only collective bargaining that the act prescribes.

The third alternative open to the Government, and selected by the National Labor Relations Act, takes a middle course between these two equally obnoxious extremes. It neither ignores the strife, nor forces the parties into an agreement which not they but only the Government thinks embodies just terms. The act merely embodies the principle of collective bargaining. It gives legal sanction to the right to deal collectively through chosen representatives and it requires that these representatives meet together in good faith for the purpose of trying through their own efforts to reach an agreement. Experience has proved conclusively that when the parties thus meet together in good faith—that is, when they bargain collectively—they are extremely likely to compose their differences without further intervention by the Government. In the public interest, it is just that the Government require them to make this effort.

Refusal Is Violation

This makes it clear that while it is not a violation of the National Labor Relations Act to fail to reach an agreement, it is a violation of the act to refuse to try in good faith to reach an agreement through collective bargaining instead of through strife.

Whether the refusal of the employer to enter into and sign a written contract with his workers' representatives constitutes a violation of the act therefore depends on the facts of the particular case. If he will not sign a contract because no mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached as to its terms, there is no violation. But if he announces or shows that he will not sign a written contract even if a collective bargaining agreement should be reached, then he is not trying in good faith to reach an agreement and he is violating the National Labor Relations Act.

Why is this true? It is true because in the case of a large industrial dispute an oral agreement is no agreement. The complicated schedules of wages and hours embraced in a modern collective bargaining agreement involve hundreds or even thousands of words and figures. Such an agreement, unless reduced to writing, is a mere chimera. In most instances it would be legally unenforceable; in all instances it would be practically unobservable. It would always be a source of constant wrangling, never a compact of peace.

For these reasons the announcement by a huge corporation that it will not under any circumstances sign a written contract with a union is an act of bad faith, negating its pious professions of willingness to observe the National Labor Relations Act by bargaining collectively. In my opinion, such action is clear violation of the act and is certain to produce the most virulent manifestations of economic strife. It is morally and legally indefensible.

Senator Cites Ruling

I do not think that a single word of Chief Justice Hughes in the National Labor Relations Act cases conflicts with what I have said. The Chief Justice made the same point which I have stressed—namely, that the act compelled reasonable efforts to come to terms through collective bargaining, but could not compel success in these efforts; that in the absence of success it could not compel either oral or written contracts. But nowhere did the Chief Justice even intimate that an employer could make this success impossible by refusing to give any agreement the substance and enforceability which come from embodying it in writing. Such an interpretation would be a flagrant distortion of the act and defeat its essential meaning and purpose.

The question of whether the refusal to sign a written agreement under specific circumstances violates the act being one of fact, I do not desire at this moment to express myself upon the merits in any particular pending controversy.

There is one final consideration. Anti-union employers have long refused to enter into written contracts with unions as a token of their adamant determination not to accord to the properly selected representatives of their workers the same dignity and standing which they accord to others with whom they do business.

They have tried to smash unions by this insulting and demoralizing policy of partial non-recognition. In so far as the refusal to enter a contractual relationship with a union reflects this attitude—and it too frequently does—it is of course a denial of collective bargaining rights, a violation of the National Labor Relations Act, and a wholly anti-social industrial policy. This practice must be crushed before we can have industrial peace.

Robert F. Wagner.
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

General Motors Plants to Reopen After Sit-Down

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Officials of the Fisher Body Company and Chevrolet motor plants prepared today to start assembly lines next week, after a three-day sit-down strike at the Fisher plant ended last night.

Almost 750 employees, led by a brass band, marched from the plant after George S. Wilson, regional director of the United Automobile Workers of America, announced a committee would confer on the re-employment of Mrs. Anna Robertson, whose discharge led to the sit-down.

Mr. Wilson said strikers left the plant "on assurance of a company representative from the home office of General Motors, who will stay in Buffalo until the matter has been handled satisfactorily."

Almost 800 Chevrolet employees were forced to stop work when the Fisher plant was closed.

For Those Interested in

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On Monday, May 17th, Chicago Journal of Commerce began publication of a special section devoted to news and quotations of industrial, public utility and bank stocks in the unlisted market.

The purpose of this new feature in the Chicago Journal of Commerce is to keep investors, dealers and banks informed about securities that make up the great unlisted market, and of the companies back of these securities. There is a greater trading volume in unlisted stocks than in the stocks on organized exchanges. Yet never before has other than the most meager information been readily available. The Chicago Journal of Commerce meets this growing demand for more information of securities in the "over-the-counter" market.

Reporters have been assigned to devote their entire time to developing news of the prospects and earnings of the hundreds of companies whose shares are traded in Chicago's unlisted market. Working with our staff men are correspondents throughout the country who contact companies in their territories and report their activities in weekly dispatches.

Carefully compiled analytical stories of various companies appear regularly. The active stocks of the week are discussed in short reviews. Those who trade in unlisted stocks and those who buy them are afforded the same type of exclusive news and factual comment regarding these stocks as is regularly provided by this newspaper on listed securities.

Quotations are an outstanding feature of this new unlisted stock section. For the first time, a range of prices is published. These quotation tables show the range for 1937 to date, together with Saturday closing prices compared with the close of the previous Saturday.

To keep abreast of current happenings affecting the securities traded in Chicago's unlisted market, read this feature section in Chicago Journal of Commerce regularly each Monday morning.

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The Cuckoo Hen

EVER since Jamesy Foley's rebuilding of the tricycle in a shed regarded by the cuckoo hen as her own special retreat, she has been quite unlike herself; not so much in appearance as in her chilly demeanor towards the small boy. A somewhat erratic producer of brown eggs at other times of the year, the months of April, May and June have always held for her times of earnest concentration in the dusky shed, followed by the shrill and self-satisfied declaration that, if Jamesy liked to look behind the leaning board in the corner, he would find something greatly to his advantage. Also that, as far as she was concerned at the moment, he was free to do what he liked with it However, the determined closing of the door while the rebuilding was going on, and the extreme difficulty with which the indignant hen then squeezed herself through the broken window, brought into evidence every temperamental streak in a disposition that had been placid and even companionable. As Jamesy himself said of her: "She's gone into a kind of a reserve, an' she wants no one at all only herself."

THIS REALLY DESCRIBED the attitude of the cuckoo hen quite faithfully, for there has been a strange aloofness about her for some days. Even when she scratched at the clay in a sunny corner of the yard, with head raised high, she did so as if it mattered to none but her what might have been unearthed, when, pausing for a moment, she looked down at the ground below her feet. Worst of all, and in spite of the reassuring signs of a very red comb, she apparently stopped laying, and that at a time of the year during which her greatest successes have been scored. At any rate, no brown egg rewarded the gropings of Jamesy's hand in the dark nest behind the heavy boards and, although his Granny insisted that she had actually seen the cuckoo hen cackling while he was at school, it was at the other end of the yard and the quite unmistakable egg was not there either.

Neither in her voice, nor in any wish to use another bird's nest, does the cuckoo hen resemble the migrant bird from which she got her name. Only in the fact that the returned exile, like herself, is speckled. At least so people say who know all about birds; but no matter how hard Jamesy tries to verify this likeness for himself, he has never yet succeeded. All his glimpses of the real cuckoo have been fleeting ones, while the bird flies from tree to distant tree. His Granny's advice to advance slowly and discreetly when he hears the well-known cry, has so far had no effect whatever. At the first sound he still dashes towards the tree from which it comes, only to see the bird leave the branches hastily and make for some far-off perch. "She can't wait as much as a minute for me to see the speckles," he complained bitterly one day; "you'd say, by the hurry that's on her always, that she had three or four nests instead of ne'er a one at all."

NATURALLY ENOUGH, IT was Jamesy who first noticed the new stand-offishness on the part of a hen who had been a close friend for so long. It was Mrs. Foley who offered an explanation of it.

"As sure as you're standin' there forninst me," she said solemnly, "it's all on account of that ould Conthraption"—referring to the tricycle that had given Jamesy so much hard work behind a closed door. "Didn't I often see her that time, an' she pushin' her way in through the winda like a gimlet an' she accustomed all her life to the open door, the creature; she couldn't ever think the same of you again after that, how could she?"

And, because the glamor of the tricycle had already faded considerably in a ceaseless recurrence of well-named "running repairs," Jamesy was troubled by the idea of any serious break with the cuckoo hen. "Me an' her is very n'united," he explained once, when his Granny found him feeding the gratified bird with some of the oatmeal intended for his own porridge. "Who'd give her a tasty bit like that if it wasn't me?"

THE NEXT DAY being Saturday and a holiday, Jamesy rose from his breakfast with the firm intention of keeping an eye upon his hen and, as he expressed it, of "gettin' great wid her": which meant gathering up the threads of a neglected friendship. In one pocket he carried the somewhat clammy remains of a penny packet of biscuits, purchased in the little shop near the schoolhouse the day before, and broached by him on his way home. "They'll be greatly to her pleasement," he had told himself as he chewed; then, complacently, "but she doesn't be able for a whole lot."

In the sunny sheltered corner much favored by the cuckoo hen, Jamesy found her stretched upon one side; and it seemed to him that even her comb looked slightly crooked, so utterly had she abandoned herself to the siesta. He sat down and spoke to her reasonably.

"Don't you know well," he said, "that there isn't a thing ever I'd have but you must have your share?"

Without changing her position, the cuckoo hen shuffled and then blinked in the May sunshine; so that Jamesy himself was abashed by what really was a gross exaggeration on his part, and he moved a little so as to see her face more plainly. This time, the hen moved too; for, with a more energetic shuffle of dusty feathers, she turned on her other side, leaving the earnest speaker to look at her back. There was nothing for it but that Jamesy should change his own position and, taking some of the biscuit crumbs from his pocket, he dropped them near to the yellow beak.

"Them's the kind you always went mad for," he told her, hopefully. Languidly she picked at them, then more enthusiastically, until, shaking the dust from her feathers, she attacked them in real earnest, while Jamesy rocked upon his heels and spoke encouragingly.

"When I seen the packet in the shop, I thought of you on the minute," he said.

The last of the remains had been scraped from his pocket before the cuckoo hen, with an air of having remembered an appointment for which, already, she was late, went towards the door of the shed.

"Me Granny was to take away the boord an' put fresh hay there yestherda," Jamesy called after her, and waited as patiently as he could. At last the longed-for clamor began and, cackling loudly, the cuckoo hen rushed to the other end of the yard and drank thirstily from the shallow dish. Cautiously Jamesy went into the shed, and, groping behind the board, found on the newly made nest, the brown egg he had missed so much.

HIS GRANDMOTHER WAS waiting for him at the kitchen door. "Didn't I forget to tell you?" she was beginning, but Jamesy broke in.

"Her an' me med up comrades over the biscuits," he said delightedly. "Sure, she all as one as good as told me that she'd go an' lay an egg for me that minute, an' so she did."

Old Mrs. Foley nodded. She really hadn't the heart to tell him of the five brown eggs she had found beyond the tumbled nest, when she moved the board the day before; eggs that had been laid just as usual, but had slipped back on the slanting hay.

"Look at that now," she said admiringly.

D. M. LARGE

Forgotten City

FAR in the distance, across an all-but-deserted sea, towers a peak like a miniature Matterhorn. It is high and pointed; and, if no haze lies upon the horizon, you can see it eighty miles away, long, indeed, before the island itself rises out of the southern ocean. Its shadowy shape limns clearly in the purple sunset and, after drifting slowly with the current and gentle trade breeze through the night, you find yourself in the morning at its base and off the entrance to the broad lagoon harbor of the forgotten city of Rikitea.

Now, Rikitea on the island of Mangareva, in the most remote inhabited group in all the South Seas, was once wealthy and prosperous. Its thousands of people included many Europeans, and the broad lagoon across the placid waters of which our small engine now propels us toward the landing-place, sometimes sheltered a hundred sail, whalers, island traders and rovers of the tropical seas. Today the few native houses, the garden-enclosed residence of the French administrator, the shop of the single Chinese trader, the homes of one or two Europeans who have elected to settle in the outer isles, are all but hidden among the orange trees, the banana groves, the mangrove orchards and the blossoms and flowering trees of this Eden of the South Seas.

AND YET, IN the days of its prosperity, the world knew little more of Rikitea on faraway Mangareva than it knows of its passing. There once came, however, men from the distant South American coast, and on this remote island they built a huge cathedral which should easily shelter 2000 people. It stands today, discernible almost as far at sea as the miniature Matterhorn itself, a landmark for the few mariners who still traverse these unfamiliar waters, the only reminder of the expansive days of the forgotten city.

But the streets which once led between lines of the stone houses, whose ruins you may see almost buried in the profuse vegetation of the tropical isles, are now tangled forest trails. There is but a handful of people here, living though they do in a land of rich productiveness unrivalled even among the verdant islands of the South Seas. Around their thatch houses the trees hang heavy with oranges and mangoes, breadfruit and papaya, lemons and coconuts and even peaches. The lagoon teems with food fish. The soil produces everything known to either zone. It is an isle of plenty, this Mangareva with its forgotten city, yet as apart from the world as if on another planet.

AND NOW, AS the day wanes, the golden sunlight creeps slowly up the side of the great mountain, and the white beach with its line of tall palms and its flashing surf is wrapped in shadows. The outrigger canoes come in after the day's fishing and the younger people greet them with songs as they approach the beach, even as in the old days. As the quickly passing tropic twilight fades, one last finger of light touches a strange-looking monument which stands forth in vivid silhouette against the red-gold sky high up on the mountainside and all but inaccessible from below. It is the memorial to Mangareva's last king, Gregorio Malupoa, who reigned here over ten thousand people no more than three-quarters of a century ago.

M. T. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
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Subscription price, payable in advance, post paid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF A MOSAIC PAVEMENT FROM ANTIOCH

AMONG magnificent mosaics, which have been brought to light in the last few years by excavators of a joint expedition at Antioch, was this pavement with a portrait of a woman as the central motive. It is installed in the Worcester Art Museum, in company with several other mosaics from Antioch, representing this special pictorial art in its development from the first through the sixth century.

Mosaic is a durable pictorial form, for it consists of the assemblage of small cubes of glass or stone mounted firmly in a setting of cement. This photograph shows with particular clarity the little cubes and their orderly arrangement on straight lines or in curves; and differentiation of color and value corresponding to the hues and gradations in painting. The square shape of each little mosaic, and its inherent hardness, influences the character of the design and qualifies its texture. Mosaic is peculiarly suited for use on a pavement, for it can resist wear and still be exceedingly ornamental.

This central medallion is surrounded by lozenge and square shaped geometric motives. The portrait of the woman is well defined. The diadem, coiffure, eyes, nose, lips, chin, robe, are shaped clearly, according to a rather symmetrical and ornamental arrangement. The rendering is rather flat and no strenuous effort is made to render form, to indicate the three-dimensional traits. This happens to be a distinctive feature of the Syrian mosaics, which are rendered with the feeling for the medium and its decorative function; not illusionistic or naturalistic, but clear, vigorous, orderly, gaining vitality not from simulating life, but from a vivacity in the lines of the design and brilliance of color. The idea is conveyed in the terminology of drawing and color, not through imitation. It gains its end, not through fine subtleties and variations, but through bold, emphatic statement.

The six letters within the medallion spell in Greek letters—KTISIS—meaning Foundation. This motive probably served the purpose of the cornerstone of today. Often the lady of the house was depicted in such a foundation medallion.

The pavement came from a villa in Antioch, destroyed in the earthquake of 526, and the mosaic was probably composed in the fifth century.

D. A.

An Empress Bows

TO prepare for the arrival of the Emperor and Empress Mother in Peking a new station had been set up near the old terminal of Ma-chia-pu, to the south of the city. A gorgeous pavilion was constructed and furnished with thrones of gold lacquer, jars of cloisonné and vases of fine porcelain. The road from the station to the imperial palace was lined with troops, who knelt reverently as the cortége swept by.—Most of the foreigners who were then in Peking went up onto the wall, above the Ch'ien Men gate in order to watch the procession from the curved lunette that protected the gateway. Among them was a young Italian midshipman, Don Rodolpho Borghese, who described the scene as follows: "There was a strong wind and much dust. But all Peking had collected on the top of the wall, to enjoy the spectacle, which was really very fine and imposing. First to arrive were the Manchu Bannermen on their fiery little horses. Next came a group of Chinese officials in gala robes, and finally, the imperial palanquins which advanced at an almost incredible speed between the two lines of kneeling soldiers. The higher the rank of the person carried in a palanquin, the faster he should go. The court chairs, in that memorable occasion, seemed to move as fast as the Tartar cavalry.

"When they reached the enclosure between the wall and the outer lunette, the chairs halted and the Emperor and Empress stepped down, to carry out the ceremony prescribed by the Rites for a homecoming; that is to say, to burn incense and recite some prayers in the tiny temple built up against the side of the wall. In that temple was a shrine to the tutelary gods of the Manchus. As she got out of her chair the Empress glanced up at the smoke-blackened walls and saw us; a row of foreigners, watching her arrival from the ramparts. The eunuchs seemed to be trying to get her to move on, as it was not seemly that she should remain there in full view of everybody But the Empress was not to be hurried, and continued to stand between two of her ladies who held her up under the arms on either side, not because she needed any support, but because such is the custom in China when a great personage appears in public on a ceremonial occasion. The Emperor stood and waited a little distance off.

"At last she condescended to move, but before entering the temple where the *bonzes* were ready to begin the ceremony, she stopped once more and looking up at us, lifted her closed hands under her chin, and made a series of little bows.

"The effect of this gesture was astonishing. We had all gone up onto the wall in the hope of catching a glimpse, as she passed, of the terrible Empress, whom the West considered almost an enemy of the human race. But we had been impressed by the magnificence of the swiftly moving pageant and by the beauty of the picturesque group, in palanquins of yellow satin flashing with gold. Something told us that the return of the Court to Peking marked a turning-point in history, and in our breathless interest we forgot our resentment against the woman who was responsible for so much evil.

"That little bow made to us who were watching her, and the graceful gesture of the closed hands took us by surprise. From all along the wall came an answering, spontaneous burst of applause. The Empress appeared pleased. She remained there for a few moments longer, looking up and smiling, then she disappeared within the temple."

Don Rodolpho Borghese was right. The return of the court to Peking after the Boxer troubles was indeed a turning-point in history, and Tzu-hsi's little bow and smile marked the beginning of a new policy.—From "The Last Empress," by DANIELE VARE. (Copyright 1936, Doubleday, Doran).

"Tout l'univers chante"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS un monde où font rage le désordre et les troubles; où tant de problèmes économiques, sociaux et civiques attendent encore leur réponse; où les guerres, les bruits de guerres, le péché, la maladie, les désastres et la mort prétendent se partager les craintes humaines déchaînées—on a peut-être peine à croire qu'il existe pour tous ces problèmes une solution harmonieuse et toujours accessible. Cette solution se trouve dans les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne: quand on les applique avec exactitude et sincérité, ils rétablissent l'ordre, l'harmonie, le bien-être.

La Science Chrétienne révèle qu'avec ses limitations, son désordre et ses discords, l'univers matériel, y compris l'homme mortel, n'est qu'un faux concept ou contrefaçon de la création véritable et de l'homme spirituel créés par Dieu, par l'Esprit. Le premier chapitre de la Genèse déclare que l'homme a été créé "à l'image de Dieu;" que "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien." L'univers réel est entièrement spirituel; il se compose d'idées demeurant dans l'Entendement infini qui les conçoit. Il est donc clair que les idées de l'Entendement infini, de l'Amour, manifestent seulement l'ordre harmonieux et divin.

Lorsqu'il écrivait: "L'ordre est la première loi du ciel," Pope, le poète anglais, avait entrevu la vérité; car l'absence d'ordre rendrait inévitables les troubles et la destruction. L'ordre harmonieux de la création divine constitue le doux accord ou la musique de l'univers, à quoi Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, fait allusion dans *Miscellaneous Writings* lorsqu'elle dit (p. 259): "Dans cette éternelle harmonie de la Science, l'homme n'est point déchu: il est gouverné selon le rythme que dépeint l'Écriture, quand 'les étoiles du matin entonnaient des chants d'allégresse, et que les fils de Dieu poussaient des acclamations.'"

Ainsi l'écrivain qui pouvait dire: "Tout l'univers chante" avait saisi dans une certaine mesure un grand fait spirituel; mais seule la Science Chrétienne indique le moyen de comprendre et de connaître par expérience l'harmonie qui caractérise l'univers spirituel. Il faut que nous ajustions notre penser sur la réalité spirituelle de la création. Et comment y parviendrons-nous? C'est uniquement par le témoignage des cinq sens corporels que nous prenons conscience d'un pseudo-monde matériel avec son brouhaha de discords et d'inharmonies. Cela étant, n'est-il pas raisonnable d'en inférer qu'il nous faut exclure le sens matériel de la création et nous tourner vers ce qui est spirituel, réel, pour entendre les harmonieux accords de l'Esprit et des choses spirituelles? Peut-être demandera-t-on: Qu'est-ce qui constitue le sens spirituel? Le sens spirituel est la capacité de discerner le bien spirituel. Voici comment Mrs. Eddy en parle, à la page 209 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Le sens spirituel est la faculté consciente et constante de comprendre Dieu." Elle dit également (*ibid.*, p. 242): "Il n'y a qu'un chemin qui mène au ciel, à l'harmonie, et le Christ dans la Science divine, nous montre ce chemin. Ce chemin consiste à ne connaître aucune autre réalité—à n'avoir aucune autre conscience de vie—que le bien, Dieu et Son reflet, et à nous élever au-dessus des soi-disant douleurs et plaisirs des sens."

S'il se détourne du sens matériel de la création pour s'attacher aux faits spirituels de l'existence, le Scientiste Chrétien peut ici même et dès maintenant goûter dans une grande mesure l'ordre, l'harmonie et la joie de l'être réel.

Une dame qui avait passé des années dans la souffrance et l'inaction se trouvait triste et bien abattue. Plus tard, comprenant grâce à la Science Chrétienne l'amour et l'infinie bonté de Dieu ainsi que l'harmonie de Sa création, elle fut guérie; et sa guérison lui apporta un profond sentiment de joie et de reconnaissance. Tout en vaquant avec ordre à ses devoirs domestiques, elle manifestait inconsciemment son bonheur. Un enfant de trois ans, pour qui elle avait été jusqu'alors une grand-mère triste et souffrante, entra un matin dans la chambre et dit à voix basse: "Grand-maman, j'ai cru que quelqu'un chantait!" Alors cette dame se rendit compte qu'elle avait en effet chanté à mi-voix un cantique dont elle aimait beaucoup les paroles; et c'était la première fois que l'enfant entendait sa grand-mère exprimer la joie par un chant.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens peuvent chanter "en l'honneur de l'Éternel un cantique nouveau," raconter "sa gloire parmi les nations, et ses merveilles parmi tous les peuples" (Psaume 96:1, 3). Ils sont capables de ressentir la joie d'une vie harmonieuse, même quand pour le sens matériel les discords de l'existence mortelle réclament à grands cris la première place dans la pensée et dans les circonstances extérieures. Parce qu'ils savent que c'est leur droit divin, ils apprennent à revendiquer cette harmonie—l'empire que Dieu leur donne sur les croyances matérielles discordantes. Ils ont appris à se réjouir parce que "tout l'univers chante."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Archaeologist

FOR him the triremes and the Tyrian sea,
The marble and the market-place must be;
He hears the sound of sandals in the street,
The noise of chariots and horses' feet.

He sees the runner entering the town
To win the race and wear the laurel crown
Upon his brow and hear at last his name
Acclaimed the victor in the running game.

Where seas now wash upon a vacant shore,
He dreams of ages that have gone before,
Then turning inland seeks a likely plain
And turns the earth until he finds again

The pillar and the perfect urn, the space
Of street and court and open market-place;
He excavates the fragment and the frieze,
Until his dream is realized and he sees

The likeness that forgotten beauty wore:
Beneath pilaster, colonnade and door
Unearths the lovely image of the past
In marble carved, in bronze superbly cast.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

"All the universe is singing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A world torn with confusion and discord, unsolved economic, social, and civic problems, wars and rumors of wars, sins and diseases, disasters and death, claiming their toll of the unleashed fears of mankind, it may seem almost incredible that for all these problems there is an ever-available and harmonious solution. That solution is found in the teachings of Christian Science, which, when honestly and accurately applied, restore order, harmony, and well-being.

Christian Science reveals the material universe, including mortal man, with its limitations, confusion, and discords, to be but a false concept or counterfeit of the real creation and spiritual man, which God, Spirit, made. In the first chapter of Genesis it is stated that man was made "in the image of God," and that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." The real universe is wholly spiritual, consisting of ideas abiding in the infinite Mind which conceives them. It is clear, then, that the ideas of infinite Mind, Love, manifest only harmonious, divine order.

Pope had glimpsed the truth when he said, "Order is heaven's first law," for without order, discord and destruction would be inevitable. The harmonious order of divine creation constitutes the sweet concord, or music of the universe, to which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, refers in "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says (p. 259), "In this eternal harmony of Science, man is not fallen: he is governed in the same rhythm that the Scripture describes, when 'the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.'"

The writer, then, who said, "All the universe is singing," grasped something of a great spiritual fact; but Christian Science alone indicates the way to understand and experience the harmony of the spiritual universe. It is to adjust our thinking to the spiritual reality of creation. And how may this be done? It is only through the evidence of the five corporeal senses that we are aware of the seeming material world with its jangle of discord and inharmony. Is it not reasonable then to conclude that we must shut out the material sense of creation and turn to the spiritual and real, in order to hear the harmonies of Spirit and things spiritual? One may ask, What constitutes spiritual sense? Spiritual sense is the ability to discern spiritual good. Mrs. Eddy says of it (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 209), "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." She also says (*ibid.*, p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

Turning from the material sense of creation to the spiritual facts of existence enables the student of Christian Science to enjoy, here and now, a great measure of the order, harmony, and joy of real being.

One who had been afflicted and inactive for some years was depressed and sad of heart. Then, realizing God's infinite goodness, love, and the harmony of His creation, as revealed in Christian Science, she was healed, and with her healing came a great sense of joy and gratitude. Unconsciously she began to radiate her happiness as she went in an orderly way about her household tasks. A three-year-old grandchild in the family, who had known her only as a sad and afflicted grandmother, came into the room one morning and whispered, "Grandmother, I thought I heard somebody singing." Then the grandmother realized that it was she who had been softly singing a beloved hymn, and that never before had the child heard her express joy in singing.

Christian Scientists are able to "sing unto the Lord a new song," to "declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people" (Psalms 96:1, 3). They are able to experience the joy of living in harmony, even when to material sense the discords of mortal existence within and without are clamoring loudly for place and power. Because they know it is their divine right, they learn to claim this harmony—this God-given dominion over the discordant material beliefs. They have learned to rejoice because "all the universe is singing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Flowers in the Subway

GARDENIAS! Fresh daffodillies!
Rain-wet roses! Trumpet lilies!
Let the iron planets pound,
Steel devouring stone!
Stars are blooming underground!

Rest here in the glade,
In the meadow green and shady:
Violets and blooms for rent,
Fragments of the firmament—
Flowers, lady?

CHARLES MALAM

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by
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Industries Vie With Education in Making City of Cambridge Famous

Cambridge the Home of Great Variety Of Widely-Known Industrial Products

In the far corners of the world, Cambridge, Mass., is familiar as the home of Harvard University and Longfellow. To name it to the tourist who has "done" New England is to conjure up visions also of glass flowers in the University Museum and of the stately Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings across the Charles River from Boston's Esplanade. But there is little general realization of the city's size and its importance as an industrial and commercial center.

Within the imposing gateways to the Harvard grounds the traditions of the founders 300 years ago still haunt the shady walks, but in the world beyond their ornamental iron work there have been great changes. The ancient elm under which George Washington first took command of the American Army on July 3, 1775, has finally been felled—while close by, The Commander, one of New England's most modern hotels, has sought by its name to remind visitors of the event. Five-minute subway service to downtown Boston from the center of Cambridge makes the early aloofness of the country town hard to imagine.

Second in Industry

Cambridge has become the second industrial city in the Commonwealth and it sends out into the world—in addition to Harvard, M. I. T., and Radcliffe students—a number of nationally known products which find their way into homes all over the country.

Nearly 400 industrial establishments produce each year goods valued at about $185,000,000, according to the Cambridge Industrial Commission. Within a single area of two square miles there are more than 200 industrial buildings. Although carefully drawn zoning laws are in effect, protecting the residential districts from commercial encroachments, there is still plenty of room for further industrial expansion, however, and the prices of factory sites, together with the costs of power and other services, and taxes, are low enough to be proving interesting to numbers of manufacturers planning new plants.

Apart from national distribution, Cambridge is in the center of a highly profitable market area. Although it is only a few minutes from Boston, it is, first of all, an excellent market in itself, being a completely independent city with stores, theaters and other establishments of its own to serve a population of 118,000 people, among whom a high standard of community co-operation is evident.

Within 15 Miles

Within a radius of 15 miles of the center of Cambridge lives a population of about 2,000,000 people—making up the most prosperous and concentrated market in New England, and one of the best in the country. Good transportation services connect Cambridge easily and quickly with all parts of this metropolitan area.

Within a radius of 30 miles there is a total population of approximately 2,800,000 people in communities all easily accessible from Cambridge. Furthermore, 12 per cent of the entire population of the United States lives within overnight traveling distance from Cambridge by rail. New York City is only 220 miles away, Philadelphia is 306, and Portland, Maine, 108. To ship goods to other cities within this radius Cambridge has a port of its own and efficient railroad and truck facilities.

Retail business prospects in Cambridge also are good. Between 1933 and 1935, retail sales in the city increased by 50 per cent—the largest increase shown during that period by any city in Massachusetts. The total reached in 1935 was about $39,000,000.

Produce Market

The large number of out-of-town shoppers who drive into Cambridge in preference to other retail centers in the metropolitan Boston area, is constantly increasing as traffic congestion results in longer delays elsewhere.

To relieve this congestion in the streets around the famous old Faneuil Hall market in Boston, the Boston Regional Produce Market was launched in Cambridge in 1935. The Alewife Parkway adjoining it provides easy access for housewives and farmers from all points north, west and east of Boston. The market opened with 300 farmers displaying their products in stands erected on the 30 acres of land purchased for it. The low rental of this land is expected to contribute much to the success of the project. There are 40 more acres available for expansion, and eventual establishment of a complete market, with everything that buyers want brought together in one place—with plenty of room for parking their cars—is contemplated. The plan includes modern stores with all facilities for carrying on wholesale trade, to be rented at moderate rates.

Two railroads, the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine, have built a network of tracks in the industrial sections of the city and now provide overnight freight service to such centers as New York City, Albany and Troy in New York State, and Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield and North Adams in Massachusetts. The Boston and Albany operates 10 miles of industrial sidings serving about 200 plants, and the Boston and Maine gives similar siding service to approximately 100 concerns.

Access to Highways

Easy access to main highways and comparative freedom from traffic congestion has resulted in quick growth of trucking service in Cambridge. The number of its trucking concerns—which include every form of trucking service from door-to-door pickup and delivery to long distance refrigerated transport—has doubled in the past three years and is still showing a steady increase.

The trucking concerns have established a co-operative terminal in Cambridge where shipments to and from all points are loaded and unloaded. Overnight truck delivery is now possible to all the principal New England cities and to New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points to the southwest. One company specializes on three-day service to any part of Ontario or to Atlanta, Ga., and two-day service to Buffalo, N. Y.

For ocean traffic, Cambridge has been a port of entry since 1814. In the year 1935 a total of 3325 vessels passed through the locks at the Charles River Dam which connect its docks on the Charles River with the salt water of Boston Harbor.

Economic and labor stability results, according to the Cambridge Industrial Commission, from the great diversity of industry in the city, which has no one special line of manufacturing associated with it. Many of its industries are leaders in their fields.

Chose Cambridge

Lever Brothers Company chose their Cambridge location in 1898 and have been expanding their plant ever since—making Rinso, Lifebuoy and Lux—all known from coast to coast. The establishment is said to be the largest soap factory in the country.

The largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to confectionery manufacturing, too, is operated in Cambridge by the New England Confectionery Company, according to the commission. Its Necco wafers are known to children all over the United States. In this and other Cambridge candy factories more than 500 varieties of popular sweets are produced. The capital investment in the Cambridge candy trade has almost doubled in the past decade.

Printing is another industry strongly established in the city. Ever since Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, set up what is said to have been the first press in the American Colonies, this craft has flourished in Cambridge.

The plant of Ginn & Company is said to be the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the printing of school and college textbooks, and from it a tide of learning flows to many students in faraway countries to whom Harvard is little more than a name. Houghton Mifflin Company, who published the works of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and other famous New England writers living in Cambridge and elsewhere, still print many books at their Riverside Press. Besides these there are more than 30 other printing and publishing firms—and the Standard Diary Company, whose blank-paged books have accommodated the confidences of countless Americans since 1850.

Inks and Ribbons

Cambridge-made Carter Inks are flowing by the gallon from the nation's pen points every hour of the day, while F. S. Webster Company typewriter ribbons and carbon papers are aiding the outpouring of floods of words.

Warren Brothers Company, according to the Industrial Commission, are the largest builders of roads and manufacturers of road machinery in the world. The pottery of A. H. Hews & Company is declared the oldest in the United States. The Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company has pioneered in many uses of rubber. And many other local concerns are notable for reasons similar to these.

Cambridge has been selected, too, for the establishment of New England branch factories of a number of national firms such as the Ward Baking Company, the National Biscuit Company, Remington Rand, Inc., Swift & Company, and many others.

In the retail field, various firms established in other cities have opened branches in Cambridge. William Filene's Sons Company of Boston erected a service and fur storage building in the city in 1921, Jordan Marsh Company of Boston acquired a building for similar uses in 1927 and R. H. White Company, also of Boston, now uses a large riverfront building, adjoining one of the eight bridges connecting Boston and Cambridge, for storage and for a branch retail and food store.

By a Staff Photographer; Boecker, Cambridge

Commercial and Residential Cambridge

Upper—Docks Where Coal, Gravel and Other Heavy Water-Borne Materials Are Handled. Center—Riverbank Court, Typical Modern Cambridge Apartment House. Left of Center—Harvard Square in 1831. Right of Center—Harvard Square Today. Lower —Part of New Towne Court $2,270,000 Federal Housing Project to Be Completed in Fall

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

June 16, 1937.

The Editorial Board of
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Massachusetts.

I am privileged to be afforded space in the columns of your valuable newspaper to say a few words in appreciation of your efforts in conceiving this "Cambridge page." International in its scope, The Christian Science Monitor has achieved an international reputation for clear, concise and impartial reporting of world events.

While I realize that many Cambridge residents are numbered among your subscribers, perhaps a brief account of our city's history would be of interest to your many other subscribers. Cambridge is a name known and beloved throughout the whole world. Cambridge, one of the first settlements of Massachusetts Bay; the place where the first book in America was printed. Cambridge, meeting place of the Provincial Congress and of the convention which drafted the Constitution of Massachusetts. Cambridge, whose citizens stoutly opposed the British on their march to Lexington and Concord. Cambridge, from whence a thousand men marched forth to Bunker Hill; where Washington took command of the Continental Army.

In Cambridge, the poets, Lowell and Longfellow, lived and wrote. And from Cambridge over the span of the centuries have gone forth scholars, statesmen, scientists, writers, historians and administrators to play a leading part in establishing the American system of government and the American way of life we value so highly today.

The roots of Cambridge are intertwined with those of the nation. Of these accomplishments, we of Cambridge are justly proud. I am thankful to the editors of The Christian Science Monitor for the opportunity of calling them briefly to the attention of its many readers. I know that every true Cantabrigian joins with me in the hope that every day in the future will add to this record of accomplishment.

John D. Lyons

College Calendar Calls to Concerts Of Longy School

Cambridge has a number of educational and artistic institutions, which though less widely known than Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Radcliffe College, enjoy a high place in their own spheres. One of the best known of these is the Longy School of Music, in Harvard Square.

The Longy School takes part in the activities of the community, its plan of having open house evenings every Tuesday permitting anyone to enjoy music and also to participate in performance. The monthly concerts by the faculty, held in Agassiz Theater on the Radcliffe College campus, have not only contributed programs of well known music, but have presented an opportunity for the hearing of new works. The evenings of chamber music by the Chardon String Quartet, sponsored by the Longy School and held in Paine Hall, Harvard College, the last five seasons have added much to listeners' understanding both of old masters and of modern composers.

In the educational plan of the Longy School emphasis is not placed upon training of artists, although the person looking toward a career finds in the program of study what he needs as a preparation.

Largest Telescopes Once Made in City

Today the influence of Cambridge in the astronomical field is felt through the work of the several Harvard observatories in various parts of the world, but its connection with this subject also includes the building by Alvan Clark of six successive telescopes each of which was, at the time, the largest in the world.

Alvan Clark was a successful portrait painter, who, at the age of 40, had a fashionable studio on Tremont Street, Boston, with an established clientele. Up to that time he had no knowledge—or interest in—astronomy or mathematics.

Then one day his son, a student, asked him to help grind a small telescope lens. The painter became so interested that he gave up his studio and opened a little telescope-making shop in Cambridge, where for 40 more years, with the help of both his two sons, he built many instruments and for this work was awarded high honors by governments, universities and research bodies in all parts of the world.

Glassworks Trace Century in City

The famous glass flowers seen by thousands of tourists in the University Museum at Harvard are far from being the only connection that Cambridge has with the glass industry, which has been flourishing in it for more than a century.

A glassworks was established in 1813 and soon became the largest in the world in that period. In 1825 Enoch Robinson came to Cambridge, followed two years later by Thomas Leighton. Robinson conceived the idea that glassware could be moulded from molten glass under pressure—instead of being blown according to the standard procedure at that time.

A mould was finally made, in spite of dismal prognostications from friends. Hot glass was dropped into it—and the glass industry was revolutionized overnight. As a result of this Cambridge invention the United States began to lead the world in the production of glassware.

The six sons of Thomas Leighton became master glassmakers. Several of them founded important independent glass firms and one of them introduced lime glass.

President and Poet Laureate Go on Record in Harvard Book; Tercentenary Days Recalled

The official account of the Harvard Tercentenary, which attracted world-wide attention to Cambridge last year, was published this week by the Harvard University Press and is now available.

Entitled "The Tercentenary of Harvard College," the volume is handsomely printed and profusely illustrated, and is the only work which reports fully the preparations made for the celebration and describes comprehensively all the Tercentenary events.

The book gives the story of preliminaries and the description of accessories, a detailed chronicle of the Tercentenary Year, and the hour-by-hour record of the Tercentenary Days. Here are given the addresses of the president and the president emeritus of the university, of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, of the Tercentenary historian and the Latin orator, of guests from Paris, Oxford, and Cambridge, the two Americas, China, and Japan.

Here, also, are recorded the lines of the Poet Laureate of England, the ode on Alumni Day, and the Phi Beta Kappa poem, speeches of students and graduates, the citations on the conferring of honorary degrees, congratulatory messages from the four quarters of the globe, and full lists of delegates and institutions.

All the Tercentenary exhibits and the informal festivities are described, in addition to details of the formal meetings.

Cambridge Holds Its Harbor Trade On Charles River

Things for which Cambridge is not well known include its "seaport." Yet Cambridge does a fair water traffic in the Broad and Lechmere canals, along that section of the city at the mouth of the Charles River known as Cambridgeport, where many years ago a much more thriving shipping business was done.

In recent years the activity has declined, dropping off more than 50 per cent in the past 10 years, from 1,126,637 tons in 1926 to 436,572 tons in 1935, according to records of the federal Army Engineers, at Boston.

Value of the 436,572 tons of traffic handled in 1935 was $2,932,785. Chief commodity among receipts was sand and gravel, accounting for 156,651 tons of the total, with coal a close second, 125,905 tons of bituminous and 16,632 tons of anthracite being listed for the year. Fuel oil amounted to 9350 tons and refined petroleum products, 75,407 tons.

Motor vessels and barges constitute the bulk of the craft visiting Cambridge's port, 120 motor vessels with a draft of 14 to 16 feet arriving in 1935 and 518 barges under 12 feet draft.

"Exports," constituting coastwise shipments, were 13,380 tons of coke, valued at $107,040.

Candy Ranks High Among Products Of Cambridge Plants

Few American children today have not had a piece of Cambridge-made candy in their mouths at one time or another. The city has more than a score of candy factories—and one of them, the New England Confectionery Company's plant, where the famous Necco wafers are produced, is the largest in the world devoted exclusively to candy making.

The growth of this great industry began when a certain Isaac Lum, a Connecticut candy maker, decided to migrate to Cambridge in 1820. He taught his trade to a 16-year-old boy, Robert Douglas, who became the sole support of his mother and seven brothers and sisters on the proceeds of this new work.

He started in business for himself very soon, trundling his sugar all the way from Boston in a wheelbarrow and carrying his sweetmeats back to the larger city for sale in the same way.

Before many years had passed he was New England's largest candy producer and he had also entered the banking field. For 20 years he was president of the city's first bank.

Oliver Chase was another citizen of Cambridge who contributed much to the development of modern processes of candy making. It was in 1845 that he invented the first "lozenger cutter."

Cambridge is now the second largest candy-making center in the United States and there seem to be good prospects of its taking first place. Its capital investment in the industry has almost doubled during the past decade. At present more than 500 varieties of popular sweets are being manufactured in it.

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$2,270,000 Housing Project Stands 85 P. C. Completed; Ready for Tenants Sept. 1

New Towne Court, Cambridge's $2,270,000 federal housing project, now stands 85 per cent completed and should be ready to receive its first tenants around the first of September, it was announced today by Maurice P. Meade, project manager on the job.

The 8½-acre plot of ground is practically ready for the planting of shrubs and grass seed, he said, and walks and drives are now under construction.

All the buildings, which when finished will provide 294 apartments of from three to five rooms for approximately 1200 people, have been roofed, and windows have already been installed. Inside the buildings, which are of red brick, workmen are now putting in floors, painting walls and ceilings and installing kitchen fixtures, plumbing and radiation, he said.

500 Applications Received

Although the project was begun only a year ago, approximately 500 applications for apartments have been received—almost twice as many as can be taken care of, Mr. Meade declared. When the buildings are occupied, a housing manager will remain on the site to handle applications.

When completed, the development will contain modern conveniences, including gas and electric stoves and electric refrigerators. The block covers the land bordered by Portland, Main, Washington and Windsor streets.

To make way for this low-cost housing project, four blocks of frame "flats" were demolished. Instead of the rows of poorly lighted, poorly ventilated tenement buildings, Cambridge will now have a model village, the plans for which were carefully drawn by architects to give tenants every advantage of sunlight, fresh air, convenience and comfort at low rental.

Only 30 per cent of the area is covered by buildings. The other 70 per cent will be a private park with lawns, shrubbery and shade trees.

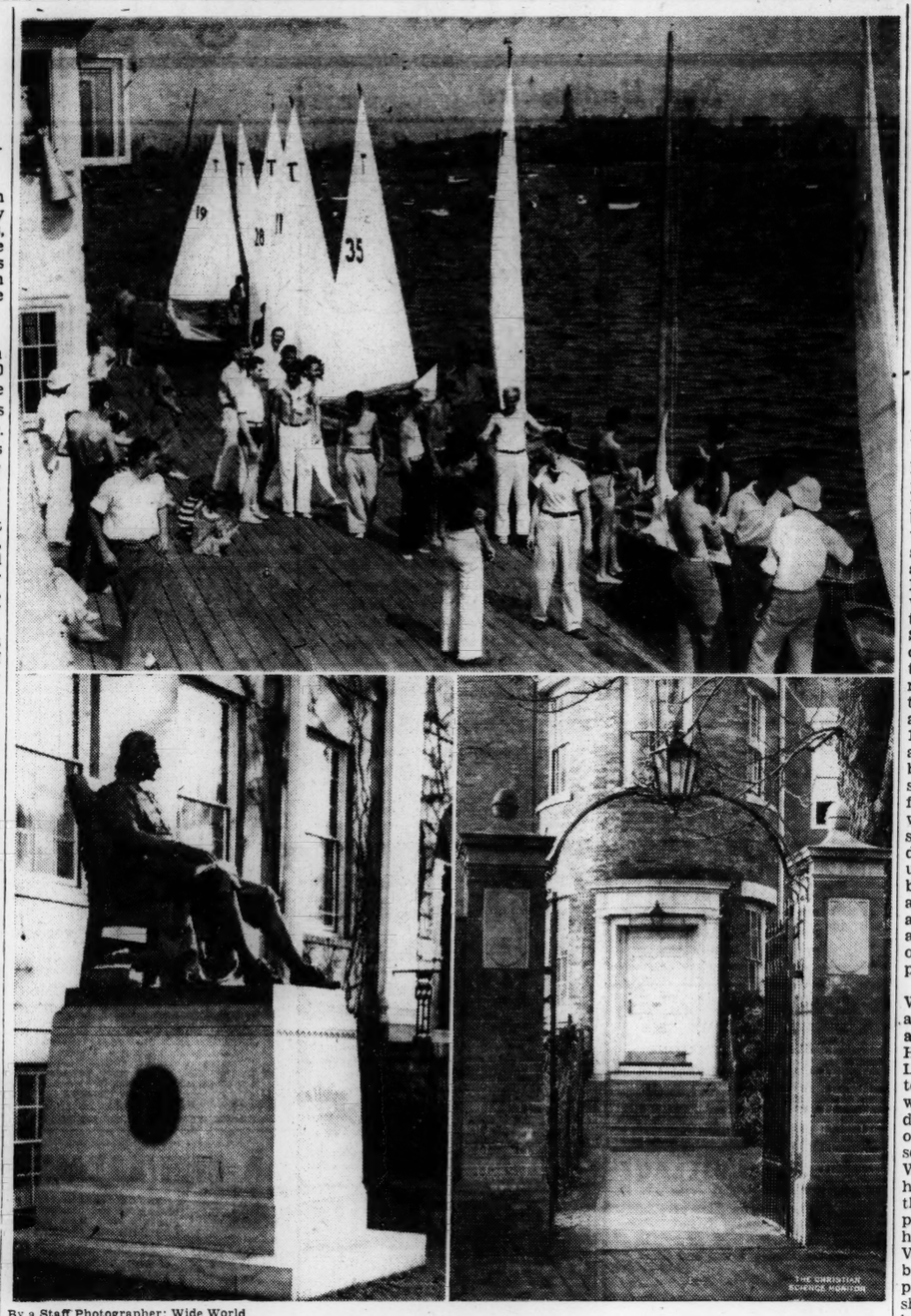
Early Legal Snags

Cambridge almost lost this new development when legal snags threatened to stop the whole project. When orders to proceed came from Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes on May 29, 1936, a fight was ended that had been waged since purchase of the lots by the Government in September, 1935.

The Cambridge City Council voted against the project just before Christmas, 1935, on the ground that it would deprive the city of tax revenue from property and land on the site. Federally owned property is exempt from local taxation.

The snags were ironed out, however, and the project officially begun June 2, 1936, when Mayor John D. Lynch, manning a steam shovel, scooped the first load of soil from the area. Since then work has proceeded according to schedule, and it appears that the buildings will be ready for occupancy in a little more than two months.

Just how much rent will be charged has not as yet been determined. According to Frank Creedon, PWA housing manager, Washington is still deliberating on the subject, and is expected to make a decision shortly.



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Educational Cambridge

Upper—Massachusetts Institute of Technology Yacht Club, on Charles River. Lower Left—Statue of John Harvard, Which Stands in Front of University Hall, Harvard College Yard. Lower Right—Gateway to Agassiz Hall, Radcliffe College

The Founding of Cambridge

The circumstances surrounding the founding of Harvard College are familiar—especially since last year's Tercentennary celebration—but not so much is known about the early days of Cambridge itself.

Harvard is recognized as being the oldest college in America, for it was on Oct. 28, 1636, that the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay voted funds "toward a School of College" although it was not until two years later that John Harvard, a Puritan minister, left money and a 400-volume library to the new college, and the General Court voted to name the institution after him in consequence.

Founding of Cambridge

That part of Cambridge history has been told and retold, according to the author of "America's Unknown City"—a booklet issued this year by the Harvard Trust Company. "But," he continues, "Cambridge the city was built by a lad who walked here from a New Hampshire farm in search of work, by another who worked his way from Nova Scotia as cook on a fishing vessel, by a young Vermont school teacher, by two clerks in a Harvard Square bookstore. Cambridge the city was built by a financial adventurer whose boldness placed the administration buildings of the country's largest county on the edge of a marsh in a far corner of the town, 120 years ago. The city was built by a group of men who opened the first bank, in 1826, in a newly settled section of the town, a good mile from Harvard College. Their vision was matched by that of a livery stable proprietor who on that same day, in the face of prophesied failure, dared to establish hourly omnibus service to Boston. These men and a hundred others are the characters in a story as fascinating as any oft-told tale of Cambridge. And one absolutely essential to a complete knowledge of the city.

"These men made Cambridge. William Hilliard, 21-year-old son of a Cambridge minister, who opened a bookstore and printing office in Harvard Square, in 1800. Nathaniel Livermore, who came from Watertown in 1804, and established a shop where he made brown soap and dipped candles and sold groceries on the side. These men, printers and soapmakers, made Cambridge. Within a few years William Hilliard hired two clerks and after his death they joined hands in founding a publishing firm. Later a printer who had served his apprenticeship in a Vermont print shop came to Cambridge to print the books for the publishing firm. William Hilliard's shop was the University Press, known for generations as America's leading printing plant. The two clerks were Charles C. Little and James Brown. All the world knows Little, Brown & Co. The man who came here to print for them was Henry O. Houghton, whose business developed into the internationally famous Houghton Mifflin Company.

Early Soapmakers

"Seven years after Nathaniel Livermore came to Cambridge, a young man of 17 applied to him for a job. Two years previously he had walked 90 miles from his boyhood home on a New Hampshire farm to seek his fortune. He learned soapmaking from the good Deacon Livermore. The year he became of age he started his own soap factory. A younger brother, then 18, joined him, learned to make soap, and likewise established himself in business in his twenty-first year. Not only went into business but took a wife the same year. Three years away from the farm, 21 years of age, married and with a newly-established business in a strange city. These men made Cambridge. The first apprentice was Eliphalet Davis, his brother Curtis Davis. For 50 years Curtis Davis and his brother both made soap in Cambridge. Who has not heard of Welcome soap? Curtis Davis first made it in Cambridge in 1874. His plant became one of the best-known soap works in the country. He was one of the first to advertise extensively. Eleven years after his death, the world-renowned Lever Brothers Company selected this factory as the one best suited to develop as its American plant. Today Cambridge has the country's largest soap works because Curtis Davis laid the foundation well, because his older brother became apprentice in the town's first soap works."

These men, the booklet continues, did more than make soap and print books, however. "They made the town laws, kept the town records, obtained a city charter, freed the bridges of tolls, brought gaslight and water to the city, founded banks, brought the horse car to supersede the omnibus."

"William Hilliard was Selectman, Town Treasurer and Town Clerk. His first partner likewise was Selectman. So was Charles C. Little. Together they helped incorporate the first two commercial banks and the first savings bank. Mr. Little was an original director in the gaslight company, the water works and the horse railroad company. He was, for 25 years president of a Cambridge bank. A son of Nathaniel Livermore was a prime mover in obtaining a city charter and was chosen first president of the City Council. He was the man most responsible for the abolishment of tolls on our bridges. Henry O. Houghton was Councilman, Alderman, Mayor of the city."

Town and College Declared By Bank to Prosper Together

The cordial relations that have persisted between Harvard College, of high walls and impressive gates, and the community of Cambridge, with its thriving business and beautiful residential sections, are summed up in a booklet issued this year by the Harvard Trust Company, under the title "America's Unknown City."

Before entering upon a description of the city's industrial and commercial life, the booklet devotes a page to Harvard, beginning with a quotation from an address by Charles W. Eliot, former president, given 40 years ago on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Cambridge as a city:

"Harvard University has been the guest of Cambridge for 260 years—ever since the little town gave the infant college its first site which now makes part of the college yard. In all these years the college has had protection and endless favors from the town and city, and the University hopes and expects that these affectionate relations between the University and Cambridge will continue forever. The little town and the little college were humble and poor together for two centuries and a half. We hope they will grow ever stronger and more prosperous for centuries to come."

"The affectionate relations," the booklet continues, "between University and city have continued through the years since that memorable celebration.

"It was with gracious modesty, however, that Mr. Eliot referred to the relationship between the University and the city. Whatever favors the town and city may have bestowed upon Harvard have been returned tenfold. The little town and the little college were, indeed, humble and poor together. Now that both are strong and prosperous, the city gratefully recognizes that much of its strength and no small share of its prosperity is due to the presence of Harvard University within its borders. Harvard ever has been and always will remain the city's most valued, most respected resident. Cambridge congratulates Harvard, rejoices in its glorious record of 300 years of service to mankind and is confident that through the years to come it will continue to increase its usefulness and add to its lustre."

Rarity of Trouble In Labor Circles Source of Pride

Diversification of industry in Cambridge with the high type of labor in the city—and available from among the 2,000,000 residents of the area enclosed within a 15-mile circle drawn around it—accounts largely for a labor situation in which Cambridge takes considerable pride.

Labor troubles of any kind have been—and still are—very rare, and no major or widespread disturbances have occurred in the history of the city.

Executives of Cambridge industries in recent years have taken full advantage of their opportunity to interview and select young men from all over the country who are attending Harvard and M. I. T., for executive, research and technical positions.

The progress of many industries in the city is closely associated, too, with the work of students and professors in the laboratories of these institutions—resulting in a tendency for Cambridge plants to engage in manufacturing new products. This was particularly evident as the field of radio was developed.

Credit Union Plans For City Employees Under Consideration

Plans for establishing a Cambridge Municipal Credit Union are being considered by a committee appointed early this week by the Cambridge City Council. The order asking appointment was introduced by Councillor Francis L. Sennott.

Mr. Sennott is one of the three councillors appointed to serve, and the others are Thomas F. Gibson and William D. Hillis.

The credit union would make available to city employees the advantages of a co-operatively conducted savings and loan institution of the type which is proving so successful when conducted by the employees of railroads and large industrial concerns.

Cambridge Leads State in Building

As Massachusetts building trades continued their rapidly accelerated pace through May, Cambridge led in the amount of new building contracts, according to a Department of Labor and Industries report. Its total residential building was figured at $212,000. Boston took second place with $193,000.

The awarding of a $200,000 apartment house contract in Cambridge placed it in the lead for the month.

Financial Facilities

Cambridge financial facilities include five commercial banks, four savings banks and six co-operative banks, with total deposits of over $120,000,000 and total assets of over $137,000,000.

Radcliffe Commencement

Fifty-five classes, ranging from that of 1883 to the class of 1936, will be represented at Radcliffe College's Alumnae Day celebration tomorrow—the first event on the fifty-fourth commencement program, which will continue through Wednesday, June 23.

Radcliffe College is named for Lady Anne Moulson, whose maiden name was Radcliffe. Lady Moulson in 1643 had given the first scholarship—of £100—to Harvard. But the first venture into the field of giving women instruction in the same studies that were pursued at Harvard, was not begun—and then only in a small way—until 1879. It was then—but not officially—known as the "Harvard Annex."

When this success was assured the Fay House on Garden Street was purchased as its first permanent home, and as the institution grew it was finally incorporated as Radcliffe College.

It was in the Fay House, in 1836, that the words of "Fair Harvard" were written by the Rev. Samuel Gilman of Charleston, S. C.

This year's commencement program will open tomorrow with the annual business session of the Alumnae Association. Mrs. Harry Hartwell, 1912, of Newton, will preside. Class luncheons follow at noon—the largest, for students who attended prior to 1900, being held in Fay House auditorium.

The majority of the other classes will lunch in Agassiz House, although some will gather in private homes, the Harvard Faculty club, and at the Hotel Continental.

At 2:15 will come the first performance of the Alumnae show in Agassiz Theater which will be repeated at 3:45 when the members of the class of 1937 will be the guests of honor. Helen Howe, well known Boston entertainer, who is a former member of the class of 1927, will present a program of monologues. In addition there will be a Chronological chorus made up of members of all celebrating classes which will offer music and costumes through the Radcliffe Ages. Erdine Tredennick Oedel (Mrs. William), 1917, of Wellesley Hills, is directing this part of the program. The head usher will be, according to custom, a member of the nine-year class. Muriel Poland of West Acton, 1928 A. B. will serve in this capacity.

Following the first performance, all former students will be entertained at tea at the home of the president, Miss Ada L. Comstock.

Alumnae will be given the privilege of attending the baccalaureate exercises on Sunday, June 20, in the First Church (Congregational) at which the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley of Arlington Street Church, Boston, will give the address, and the senior class night exercises on Monday night.

The climax of the alumnae program will come, however, on Tuesday evening, June 22 when the annual Alumnae dinner will be held in the ball room of the Hotel Statler. Miss Comstock will be the guest of honor and principal speaker. Members of the class of 1937 will also be guests.

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Canada and Empire Defense: Dr. Dafoe Criticizes Ottawa For Lack of Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., June 18—A friend stepped up to greet Dr. John W. Dafoe, the revered and rugged editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, and to remark that he was looking forward to his address on Canadian foreign policy.

"But how," he asked, "can I talk on something which doesn't exist?"

Yet Dr. Dafoe delivered to the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs, meeting here at Queen's University, one of the most urgent and attentively received addresses of the proceedings. He dealt with the grave and pointed problem of Canada's dual role—rendered acute by unsettled world conditions—as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and as a leading power of the North American Continent. His thesis was that Canada is today without a considered, consistent, popularly supported foreign policy, and that Ottawa, in postponing these decisions, is undertaking hazards which may deeply affect Canada, the Commonwealth and the world.

Wide World

Dr. John W. Dafoe
One of Canada's Foremost Newspaper Men

Future Integration

The vital question which Canada faces and of which he felt the whole people were becoming increasingly aware, Dr. Dafoe put in these words:

"Shall Canada become an integrated part of a consolidated Empire with a common foreign policy involving definite commitments with respect to defense, preparations for war, and participation in war should it come?"

Dr. Dafoe sought more to illuminate than to dogmatize in analyzing this problem, and his most impressive conclusions were these:

1. That it is by no means the obvious and unified answer of Canadian public opinion that Canada should automatically support British foreign policy or automatically come to the defense of the British Empire under any condition.

2. That the stated position of the MacKenzie King Government, namely, that its policy with respect to participation and neutrality is that the Canadian Parliament will decide what is to be done, means that Mr. King belives that Canada is free, at will, to declare her neutrality.

3—That this policy of non-commitment and non-preparation of public opinion of its responsibilities is a "rejection, not only of League engagements, but of any obligation, legal, moral, implied or advisable toward the British Commonwealth of Nations or any nation member of the Commonwealth."

No Commitments

"Preparations for defense and no commitments of any kind constitute a policy which suits a very definite majority of the people of Canada—for the moment," Dr. Dafoe declared. But the qualification is important.

"This is not so much a policy of national unity as one which keeps national unity at a minimum by encouraging expectations. With the exception of the out-and-out pacifists every one of the varying group of Canadian opinion thinks it has grounds for hope that the policy it favors will prevail when the testing hour comes.

"In brief, the policy of Canada, which works today in a fashion, is dependent upon a continuance of existing international conditions—a precarious peace, a threatening war. There is no outward evidence of an inward decision to take any particular course in the event of developments calling for action. The government marks time and hopes that nothing is going to happen; and the people do likewise.

"There are parallels in this respect between the attitudes of the Governments at London and Ottawa. The British Government has rejected both contingent and implied obligations beyond what it chooses to regard as its 'vital interests.' Its list of inescapable 'vital interests' upon examination are found not to be extended beyond those implicit in her position as a great Imperial power.

Prudence vs. Necessity

"The Canadian Government's only admitted 'vital interest' is the defense of Canada—beyond that it will consider what it is prudent and necessary to do when decisions can no longer be deferred. This is rejection, not only of League engagements, but of any obligations, legal, moral, implied or advisable toward the British Commonwealth of Nations or any nation member of the Commonwealth.

"With what Madariaga very properly calls 'the quiescent war' erupting into violence, the Canadian policy of preserving national unity by postponing decisions will collapse."

Confronted with the necessity of deciding on the grim and practical alternatives of Imperial defense or neutrality, Canada, Dr. Dafoe was convinced, would divide deeply and quickly unless leadership is soon given to the development of a foreign policy which will be developed substantially in advance of emergency, not improvised in the face of emergency.

"Some," he believed, "would support a policy of neutrality from abstract principles of pacifism; some from fear; some from irrational prejudices; while many will rationalize their attitude and make out a case not without plausibility and strength.

Some Hold Vision

"On the other side there will be all those who are not prepared to see Canada pull out at the first threat of trouble from the British Commonwealth, which, of course, would be the immediate and inevitable consequences of a formal declaration of neutrality; and those who have not lost the vision of a world freed from war by the co-operation of nations of good intent who, I am very sure, are far more numerous than the politicians think; and those who hold that when Great Britain is in peril the right attitude for Canada is one of 'Ready, aye ready.' The issue upon which war might come, the form it might take, the shadow it might cast of inevitable consequences if the free nations of Europe were left to their fate might easily weld these divergent elements into unity upon a defined program. In spite of much that I hear to the contrary I think they would together constitute a great multitude."

The comparative calm of Canadian opinion over this problem at the moment is dependent, in Dr. Dafoe's opinion, upon the continuance of a precarious peace, to the maintenance of which he felt that Canada is now making no contribution.

"When that peace is broken," Dr. Dafoe concluded, "Canada will face the most dangerous issue in her history. The words that are now employed for our comfort will not mean much then; as, for instance, that 'Parliament will decide' as though that is the guarantee of perpetual national unity. The Government will have to make up its mind what should be done and it will have to ask Parliament for support of its policy; at that point, if not earlier, the national unity to which every consideration is now subordinated will disappear; and in its stead will come profound disunion and national disintegration over an issue that perhaps cannot be settled by counting heads.

"I am not prepared at this time and place to speculate upon the consequences of this clash of wills over fundamental cleavages; and I shall close with an expression of astonishment that there is anyone who thinks that in a world in convulsion we could, either by action or inaction, by taking one course or another, maintain harmony in the Confederation, and escape the world-wide catastrophe. If these things happen we shall find out how integral a part we are of an interdependent world."

Lindsay Rogers, Professor of Public Law at Columbia University, discussing more specifically the relations of foreign policy between Canada and the United States, paraphrased Montesquieu to characterize the deep understanding between the two countries: "Happy the nations which have no foreign policies which persuade statesmen to make faces at each other across the border. Blessed are nations whose principal concern is peace."

Professor Rogers' conclusion related itself to Dr. Dafoe's emphasis upon Canada's vital concern not only with the peace of the Commonwealth but with the peace of the world.

"Of peace among ourselves there can be no question," Professor Rogers said. "Our chief preoccupation is in the maintenance of peace between states not so happily situated as we are."

Station WNAD Looks Back Over 14 Years' Service

With Monitor Newscasters

NORMAN, Okla.—Fourteen years ago in the basement of the home of a student engineer of the University of Oklahoma, Station WNAD, "The Voice of Soonerland," was born. The infant was a husky youngster, his voice but a feeble 10 watts and his childish prattle was confined to intermittent accounts of "Sooner" athletic events and the playing of phonograph records.

The following year, in 1922, the College of Engineering of the university bought the station and increased its power to 50 watts. Three years later the power was increased 450 watts, which enabled WNAD to take its place among the leading college stations of the country. In the hands of the engineering school much technical progress was made and valuable experiments were conducted with sound effects, but little time was given to the entertainment side of radiocasting.

In 1933, however, the WNAD studio was moved to the second floor of the new Student Union Building, where the station began radiocasting a wide variety of programs featuring student and faculty talent, under the direction of Homer Heck.

Now the youngster WNAD has grown to manhood. His "salad days" wail has developed into a husky 1000-watt signal. His basement home now is just a memory and in its stead now occupies beautiful new studios, built atop the Union Building tower. Completely soundproof, modernistic in design, they also boast of the very latest in technical equipment. On the fourth and fifth floors of the Union Building the studios were built at a cost of approximately $12,000.

The former modest programs of WNAD have been expanded to include the dramatic presentations of Phantom Mask, honorary radio fraternity; play-by-play descriptions of athletic events; classical music from the School of Fine Arts; organ recitals from the Fine Arts Auditorium; educational and instructional programs for the benefit of Oklahoma Public High Schools; and campus and world news from the Press Building. The Monitor Views the News is heard each week when a representative of the Deparatment of Public Relations of the university presents the Monitor news in a program entitled. "Focusing the News."

WNAD, which does not sell commercial radio time, radiocasts on a frequency of 1010 kilocycles.

This is article number 90 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, June 21.

Ban on Iron Tires In Warsaw to Save $320,000 Per Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—All horse-drawn vehicles are to be banned from the streets here unless equipped with rubber tires.

A ban on iron-tired carts, the authorities assert, will save the Municipality a repairs bill of 2,000,000 zloty ($320,000) a year. Also the town will become much quieter.

At present some 3500 iron-wheeled it is estimated that 6000 more come carts are registered in this city, and in for the bi-weekly markets.

The relative merits of iron and rubber tires to the owners of vehicles and the community are being demonstrated at an open-air exhibition.

'New Unionism' in Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

this guarantee for collective bargaining rights," she continued. "At the same time the prestige of American business and financial leadership had been undermined by the economic depression. The workers became conscious of the necessity for political action to rebuke the reactionary forces for frustrating their hope for new labor legislation."

Then the new national Labor Relations Act and the favorable decision of the United States supreme court had given fresh impetus to "labor's political influence."

The paradox of the situation, she said, was that the labor movement in the United States, though apparently divided, was growing on a new basis of unity. Though divided, it was multiplying, with both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization membership increasing.

Canadian opponents of the Committee for Industrial Organization have resorted to exploitation of nationalist sentiments and have been poisoning good relations between Canada and the United States, Frank Scott, professor of civil law at McGill University, stated.

"The nationalist stick is being used to beat the labor dog," he said. "They're trying to make people think they will be better Canadians if they have less outside influence. I don't know how that affects the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches."

He maintained that good wages and working conditions did not take the place of trade unions, any more than good wages and conditions were a substitute for abolition of slavery. Economic democracy was essential if political democracy was to continue, he said. The labor movement was essentially a democratizing process.

People should be able to choose labor leaders they saw fit, he continued, just as the people of Alberta are free to choose a party which many thought unfit to govern.

Rhododendron Fete Opens Tour Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 18—This popular scenic center today closed its week-long Rhododendron Festival and celebrated the opening of another tourist season in one of the South's great summer playgrounds.

In connection with the festival week, the Asheville Citizen-Times published its tenth annual rhododendron edition.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to Charles A. Webb, president of the Asheville Citizen-Times Company, wrote: "I am familiar with the natural beauty in and around Asheville and I am sure the whole countryside will be a delight to the eye when the rhododendrons bloom. As one who believes that the great out-of-doors should play a greater part in the lives of all Americans, I hope the tenth annual Rhododendron Festival the fullest measure of success."

Parades, social events, a pageant in which 1000 persons participated and music by 14 bands marked the ascension to the throne of Frank Parker and Alvira Bryson as king and queen of the festival.

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New England Hotels

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IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
A splendid resort hotel for all the family—located on a 200-acre pine wooded crest overlooking Franconia Notch—loveliest view in New England.
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Every facility for complete summer vacations — sports, social program, excellent cuisine and service. Bracing mountain air. Restricted clientele assures congenial companions for balmy days and cool, mountain nights.
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HOTEL LOOKOFF
Opens July 1—Excellent Table Orchestra—Elevator—Garage
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Central dining room. Selected clientele.
Ideal place for rest and study.
Facilities for all sports
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Jackson Falls House
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5 miles beyond Jackson on Route 16. A White Mountain home shares its hospitality. 135 acres surrounded by National Forest. Private natural swimming pool. Excellent fishing. Rooms with hot and cold water $1.50 and $2. Breakfast a la carte. Luncheon and dinner, 75c to $1.25.
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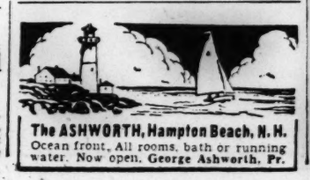

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Meeting Called On Mexico Farm Credit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first of a series of conferences to be held between representatives of the National Bank of "Ejidal" (small farmer) Credit and local societies of Ejidal Credit was recently held in Cuernavaca, Morelos. President L. Cardenas presided at the conference, which was called for the purpose of improving the financial assistance which the Federal Government extends to the small farmer.

Mexico's great program of land division, which involves the partition of large estates and distributing small holdings or "ejidos" to formerly landless peons, rests upon the base of financial help extended to the farmers during the early years of their occupation of the land. To supply this financial aid the National Bank of Ejidal Credit was organized during the administration of President Cardenas, to supplant the National Bank of Agricultural Credit which formerly handled these funds.

Since the National Bank of Ejidal Credit has been in operation, many problems have arisen and many complaints have been made concerning the inefficiency of its administration. In order to clarify these problems and readjust the relations of the bank and the farmers, President Cardenas called the Cuernavaca conference, which will be followed by similar meetings in all states of the Republic.

The most serious charges against the operations of the bank were that liquidations of accounts were not correct and that at one time officials would tell the farmers that settlements in their favor were due, but that the farmers would later find themselves owing money to the bank. Other representatives stated that the irrigation systems were operated irregularly, and still others that money was spent on many works which were unnecessary or which were begun and never completed.

In answer to the charges made against the functioning of the Bank, Sr. Juan Gutierrez Boldan, director of credit of the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, stated that it was lack of experience in handling agricultural problems, which had led to most of the difficulties. He also announced that the questions and complaints made by the farmers would form the basis for a minute study from which the bank regulations will be reformed.

This direct contact, it was pointed out by Sr. Suarez, was of much greater value in relation to the farm program than mere statistical studies made from the bank's records. The purpose of the institution is not, he said, to make a mere accounting of profits and losses, but to ally the economic program with the social reform program in every community.

First Grist Mill Was Great Event In 'North Oregon'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The press of western Washington has been stressing the fact, historically important to this section, that it was nearly a century ago, before either Seattle or Tacoma had been founded, that Col. Michael T. Simmons, having crossed the wilderness from his Kentucky home, left his family at Washougal on the Columbia river, and started north looking for good land.

Colonel Simmons discovered his objective where the Deschutes river hurls itself over great falls and emties into tidewater near the present city of Olympia. There he decided to build a grist mill.

Thus was established the first grist mill in western Washington. The building was made of logs. The water wheel and shaft were made of timber which grew along the banks of the river. The mill stones or "burrs" for grinding the wheat were fashioned by hand from granite rocks found on the beach near the mouth of the river. They were chipped to the required thickness and shape with a chisel and hammer.

It was a great day for "North Oregon," as this country was then called, when the wheels of Colonel Simmons's home-made mill began to turn. Settlers traveled by ox team for miles to have their wheat ground into flour. Thus many of the settlers got their first flour in months; and the bread made therefrom was a welcome variation from the usual diet of dried peas and boiled wheat.

The only other source of supply for flour was the Hudson's Bay post at Fort Nisqually, 20 miles southwest of where Tacoma now stands. This flour, however, was expensive and of poor quality. It was carried many thousands of miles in sailing vessels and often was made moldy from damp holds.

$75,000 Claim Filed In Oregon Ship Crash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A new claim of $75,000 has been filed in United States District Court here against the owners of the Italian ship Feltre, victim of a collision in the Columbia River on the night of Feb. 17.

The suit was filed by the Luckenbach Steamship Company, owner of the American steamer Edward Luckenbach which collided with the Feltre. The claim is for damages to the steamer, allegedly suffered in the collision, following which the Feltre sank to the river bottom.

The Feltre owners already have been named defendants in a $200,000 action by the Pacific Salvage Company which raised and patched the disabled ship.

The intervening libel action of the Luckenbach Company alleges that the Feltre did not have proper or competent pilots, did not have proper watch, did not have proper and competent lookout, failed to give proper signals and failed to keep within the proper channel to pass the Edward Luckenbach.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—From the date of the PWA's creation by Congress in June, 1933, to May 1, 1937, PWA Federal and non-Federal projects in Virginia provided a total of 50,858,927 man-hours of work, according to Sheridan P. Gorman, state PWA director. Virginia ranked sixth among the states in terms of man-hours of work resulting from Federal and non-Federal PWA projects.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Observation Charts a Practical Study-Course

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To the Observant Eye Nothing Of Value Goes Unnoticed

Opportunities for Study of Art and Decoration Lie on Every Hand for the Claiming

By Hannah Dutaud
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

A practical amount of knowledge may be acquired through cultivating the habit of observing. There is a wealth of beauty and cultural ideas in the simple things of daily living from which to draw valuable lessons; for example, what could be compared to the coloring in nature, the plumage of birds, and the intricate patterns that shadows cast on the ground? Too often the lessons in these are overlooked, possibly because the rush of human affairs limits one's time and activities.

To the observant eye nothing of value goes unnoticed and eventually the pursuit of this habit yields one a liberal education, helping him to be discriminating in his choice of surroundings, dwelling-place, books, and amusements. Once in touch with the beautiful, it will not be difficult to shun the distasteful.

Never at a Standstill

Educative facilities are never at a standstill and the observing person is aware of every opportunity for advancement. Several weeks ago a profitable lesson in color composition was derived while watching the reflection of a sunset. The sun was disappearing beyond mountains of foamy white clouds; the sky was a symphony of color. On the ground lay a thin mantle of freshly fallen snow. The reflection of the setting sun on the snow made it appear as if the hand of a fairy had covered it with rose crystals. Then suddenly on the edge of the terrace there appeared, as if by magic, a colony of little crocuses which had emerged in time to contribute a rainbow song to the majestic tones of the setting sun. The writer experienced a moment of deep appreciation for this transient beauty; however, the memory of its grandeur and the lesson it unfolded in color will remain always.

It is said of Charles Dickens that he observed while others looked. This, no doubt, played an important part in shaping his career. Born in adversity with practically no opportunity for schooling, nevertheless, through his ability to observe and retain the good he saw, he achieved unrivaled success in the field of literature.

One may gather many useful ideas by observing the display-windows of department stores, interior decorating establishments, shops of antique dealers, and florists. No matter how pressed for time, one will be richly rewarded if he pauses for a few moments to examine a new idea in modern household equipment, or to gain fresh suggestions in table-setting and flower arrangement.

Following It Through

Pausing before the display-windows of an antique dealer's shop, one may find displayed pieces of period furniture or some old porcelains that may be entirely new to the observer. If interested and his curiosity is sufficiently aroused, he will seek the near-by library to do a bit of research work. He will find his reading very instructive, due to the wealth of romance and history that is written into the story of cabinet-making and the manufacture of porcelains. It is not unlikely this reading will guide him further into new fields of study, as one idea leads to another.

The arrangement of display-windows is in hands of experts who thoroughly understand the fundamentals of art and how to group objects to form a perfect composition. These exquisite compositions will require more than a passing glance if the observer desires to retain the whole picture. He knows this is one way he can enrich his understanding of art and gain constructive ideas in interior decorating.

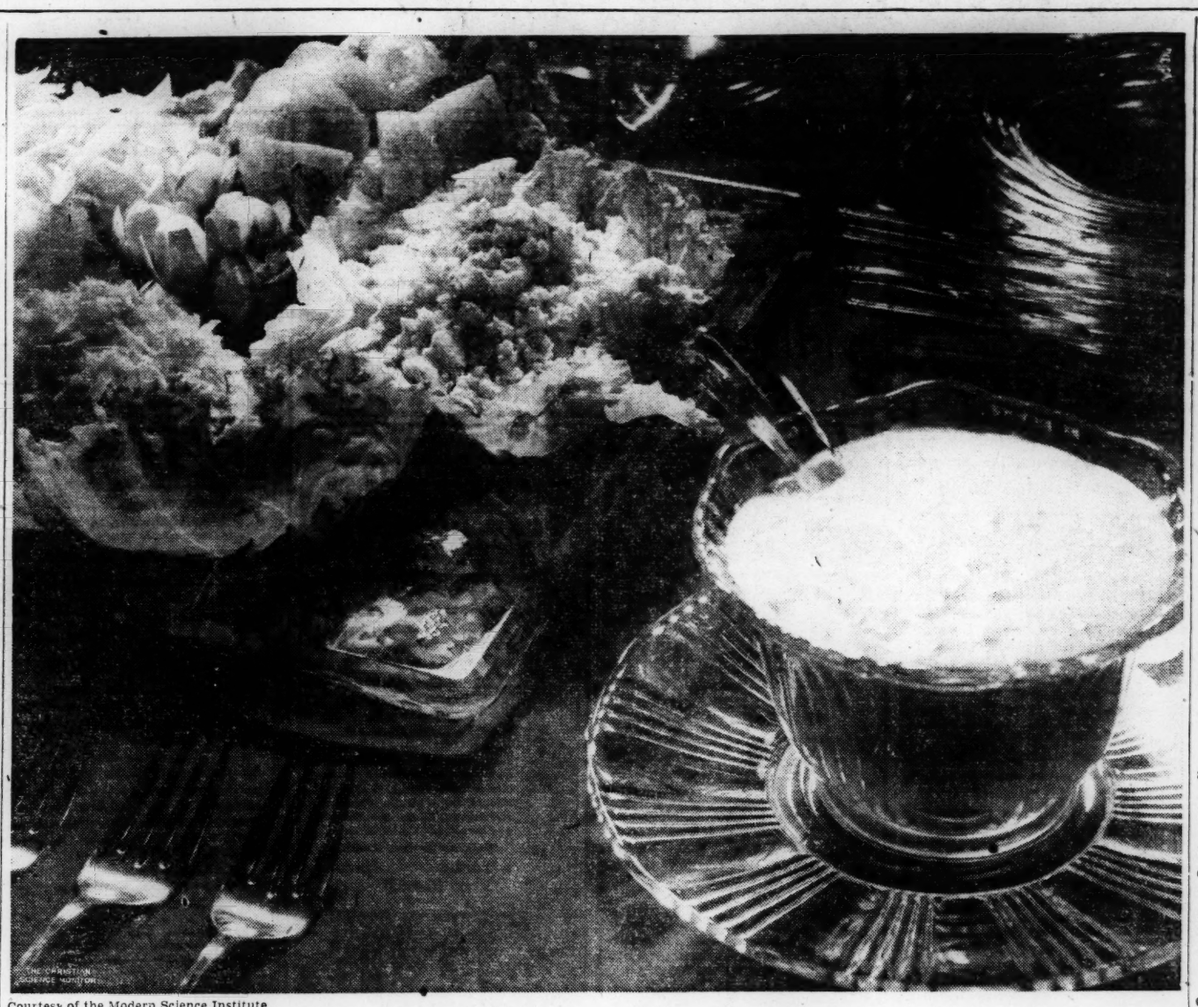
As one becomes observant and appreciative of the beautiful in all that he finds along his travels, this will not result in dissatisfaction with his own possessions; rather will it enable him to make the most of the materials at hand; possibly through the process of elimination of unnecessary things that clutter up one's dwelling places, or through the rearrangement of his furnishings to form a more harmonious whole.

An occasional visit to interior decorating establishments and art dealer's shops will be beneficial. Those in charge of these studios are altruistic people and whether or not a sale is made, they are gracious in imparting information to interested inquirers. The writer is indebted to art dealers for their constructive advice, also for showing her how to be discriminating in her choice of old fabrics and objects of art. Once the dealer discovers his client is seriously interested, he will share freely of his knowledge even when a sale is not apparent.

Recently the writer was on the quest of a piece of old brocade. Knowing of a dealer who specializes in these fabrics, she asked to see his collection. He was delighted to open a large chest in which were some exquisite examples of the weaver's craft of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. How tenderly the dealer handled the priceless Genoese velvets and old brocades. As he spread them carefully before her, he explained their artistic value and told the history of each piece with as much enthusiasm as an artist talks about his paintings. Leaving his shop, she realized she had traveled far into the history of old fabrics. The experience had been a profitable one for her, and the dealer was not impoverished because he had freely given that which money could not buy.

If we were not always in such a hurry, many interesting things would not be passed unnoticed and the argument of "lack of time" would not deprive us of our opportunities for advancement.

To observe is time well spent; it is not a costly habit. It yields a lucrative reward to those who are heedful of its advantages.



Courtesy of the Modern Science Institute

Salads Take First Place on Summer Menus

Crisp and cool and colorful, salad dishes put in a welcome appearance during these warm June days. These popular dishes will have an even greater appeal when served with carefully chosen dressings. Prepared mayonnaise, salad dressing and chili sauce are old-time standbys, but when they combine with the other flavors in this Russian Dressing, an unusual and delicious salad accompaniment is produced. To prepare it, mix well, in order given, 1 cup mayonnaise, ½ cup chili sauce, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 1 teaspoon prepared mustard, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons minced pimiento, 1 tablespoon minced green pepper, 1 tablespoon chopped pickle.

This dressing is particularly appropriate to serve with vegetables, meat and fish salads. A relish tray of pickles, ripe and stuffed olives, celery curls and radish roses will set off the salad texture and flavors. With a menu like this, colored glassware makes an attractive table service.

Little Folks and Our Gardens

Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The mother who is striving for the well-rounded development of her children will want to create and encourage a love for flowers, and yet, strange to say, one of the first things she must teach concerning flowers is a "don't"—"don't pick."

Realizing this, as soon as the little one is old enough to trudge about the yard alone, mother will save herself (and the flowers) if she will forestall the natural impulse of the child to grasp at any bright object, by visiting the flowers as soon as they begin to show color. The child goes hand in hand with mother, who explains, "Billy may smell the flowers. Billy mustn't pick them." Numerous deliberate repetitions of the explanation that "Billy mustn't pick," accompanied by a somewhat dramatic presentation of a flower with the added "Mother will pick it for Billy," may avoid the situation of having to accept graciously a bouquet of one's long-looked-for tulips with inch-long stems from a dear baby, who says, "Flowers for you, mummy," without the slightest idea of having done anything he ought not to.

* * *

After the lesson is quite clear, and he has learned "to smell" only (I recall how a cunning little neighbor would kneel down and smell and smell the grape-hyacinths and lilies-of-the-valley without touching them, except for the tip of his tiny nose), the privilege of picking dandelions may be added to "smelling," only be sure that dandelions are not confused with daffodils!

As the children grow older—mine were about three—they will be delighted with a pansy bed—pansies, because the more you pick the more you have. But even here a bit of preliminary training is almost necessary, or you will have mere pansy heads, which can only float about in a saucer, instead of real bouquets.

* * *

The easiest way, of course, is to snip them with scissors, but they may be pinched, not pulled, close to the place where stem joins leaves. It is, surprisingly, quite a trick to pick a flower and not disturb the plant, and has to be learned even as skipping and rope jumping. So, by forethought, one may prevent the childish grief that comes from having pulled a whole pansy plant out by its shallow roots in the attempt to pluck a single flower.

Soon little decorative touches may be added to pansy bouquets: sweet alyssum or tiny sprays of seeding asparagus or perhaps a few leaves of pyrethrum, painted daisy.

* * *

Next year the little folks may plant annual seeds and begin to have their own gardens and then, mother, don't, don't feel free to pick from little sister's garden, even though you haven't much space for yourself! If it is to be hers, let it be hers! I can assure you (I am ashamed to say from experience) that your taking even one pink zinnia which she has watched develop and which she should have the chance to give away herself, is not fair to her.

Bulbs probably will be the next thing for children to plant. I suggest annual seeds before bulbs, because they develop so much more quickly. Bulbs require a much longer "memory span," and if the small experimenters are too young, they will forget between planting and blooming. Forced bulbs, grown inside, of course, are exceptions. Growing flowers from perennial seeds, I think, is an adult occupation.

One great delight to children is a wild-flower bed. We have had one for several years and each newcomer, from the first early hepatica or sweet white violet, to the slow-growing Jack-in-the-pulpit or wild geranium, is hailed with delight. Each spring a question, "Do you remember the ravine where we found the bellwort?" or "Were you with us when we found the 'Dutchman's breeches'?" recalls a beautiful and satisfying memory. This very year, out of the soil popped a blood-root which we had long wanted and never happened to find. We have a few rules to govern our collecting. We never take a plant unless there is an abundance and it is far removed from the usual "haunts of men." Also, we are always sure that we can transplant it in a very short time. We always take sufficient near-by soil to assure its having the type of food to which it has been accustomed. And, of course, we don't take any plants the wild-flower preservation societies ask people to leave alone.

* * *

As their judgment develops, the children will be allowed to pick more freely and arrange their own bouquets. The making of scrapbooks which contain pictures of flower arrangements such as often appear on magazine covers is most interesting and helpful. I am especially fond of mixed bouquets, and it is amazing the charming effects that children can obtain as they grow in experience. I remember one of the girls coming in one day—she could not have been more than seven—with a little bouquet she had picked from the "flats" which are near us. It was composed of white clovers and two or three red ones, interspersed with seeded grasses and trailing out of it, here and there, were some vines of wild buckwheat (I think that is what it is called). It was exquisite.

A mother who is fond enough of flowers to grow them will see with joy a like love developing in her little folks.

KARLA V. PARKER

A regular Friday column

Summer Storm

The wet trees toss their weight of tumbled green;
And cobalt clouds, tempestuously unfurled,
Drift up to heaven's dome, while in between
The pearl-hued light slips down across the world.

HELEN McMAHAN

Making Colorful Hooked Rugs

Neighbors 'Swap' Pieces and 'Play Hooky' Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Making hooked rugs is such a satisfying, inexpensive hobby. All one needs with which to get started is a burlap foundation pattern, a hook, and plenty of woolen rags in a variety of colors.

To make rugs the old-fashioned way no frame is needed, so the initial investment might easily be less than a dollar. Patterns can be purchased from mail-order houses, several chain stores or the art departments in large stores, but best of all, one can buy plain burlap and quite easily design one's own pattern, copying antique ones or using original ideas.

A metal hook about the size of a number one crochet needle is good to use. It should have a large wooden handle that is easy to hold and the point of the hook should be sharp enough to push through the burlap easily. These hooks can be bought where other rug supplies are sold, but a handy man can make one from a finishing nail.

Collecting Materials

Collecting the old wool materials is half the fun of making rugs, for once your friends know that you want their cast-off garments, it is surprising how quickly things will accumulate. A carton in the laundry is a good place for the collection, then any that are soiled or have moths feasting upon them can be put in the soapy water in the washing machine after the family wash is finished.

Old sweaters, bathing suits, jersey dresses, men's flannel slacks and dark trousers are all fodder for hooked rugs. Old woolen blankets are choice for light background work or to dye if one needs a color not at hand. Rummage sales, auctions and secondhand stores are all places for finds in rug materials, but one of the nicest ways to get a variety of colors is by swapping.

The Truant Club

In one neighborhood a group of eight enthusiastic rug hookers formed a Truant Club, the name coming from the fact that they "played hooky" in more ways than one. They ran away from family and household cares for the day, taking something for lunch to the club meeting. At these meetings materials are exchanged, color schemes for new patterns talked over, suggestions offered, to be taken or not as anyone chooses, and a jolly good time is had by all, just hooking and visiting.

If you work without a frame, it is not difficult to carry the rug about; and sometimes a basket of rags to be cut in strips for hooking provides a day's work at the "club." Material is cut one quarter to one half inch in width, depending on the thickness and how much stretch it has. One can only tell by experience, or by trying out a piece in the burlap. If it is very hard to pull through it is cut too wide; then if the loops pull back easily and do not fill in the surface well, the rags are cut too narrow. The strips are better if cut lengthwise, but sometimes a bias strip can be used.

No two people hook exactly alike. Some prefer larger hooks than others, some pull the loops through much higher making very heavy rugs, so each person has to develop her own style.

Begin at Center

With the necessary materials at hand one starts working the design in the center of the rug. Working without a frame it is important to begin in the middle and work out unless it is an allover pattern that can be worked from end to end. When the center designs are done the background is filled in and then the border completed.

Do not try to hold the hook as for crocheting; it should be grasped firmly in the hand the way a baby first holds a spoon, with all the fingers around the handle. The rag strip to be used is held between the first two fingers of the left hand, underneath the pattern, while the thumb is above the cloth. Push the hook through the burlap and the first time bring up one end of the rag. Pull this back until about one inch is left sticking up on the right side. Then punch through again as closely as possible to the first hole, this time bringing up a one-quarter inch loop. Continue to pull through loops close together and of the same height until the end of the strip is reached. Pull the end through to the right side the way the first end was done. These ends can later be cut off even with the rest of the surface and there will be no loose ends on the back of the rug.

Mix the Pieces

When using the same color for quite a surface the length of the rag does not matter, but if one is blending different colors never use a strip more than six inches in length or the work will appear in blotches instead of well shaded.

A word of caution about the way the material uses up. Do not try to do a large background with only one kind of cloth, for if the supply does not hold out it will show where you change to different rags, since old materials are almost impossible to match. If to start with, one mixes several different pieces of a similar shade, still another added if the supply gets low will make no difference.

When the work is within three inches of the edge, the burlap should be trimmed, leaving 1½ inches to turn under. This is basted back at this time and three or four rows hooked all the way around the edge through the double burlap. Then the rest of the border is filled in and the rug is done except for final clipping and pressing.

Finishing Off

The ends of the rags that were left sticking up on the right side can be sheared off, quite a number at one time, and any loops that are higher than the rest of the surface should be cut off even. One usually does this clipping a small section at a time, or as each flower or leaf motif is finished. It is a waste of effort to clip each end every time a new rag is started.

Some rug makers clip each loop and then shear the surface. That makes a lovely rug with the pile similar to a modern woven rug, but it is much more work and does not duplicate the majority of early colonial rugs. Where Oriental patterns are copied the clipped and sheared surface is best but otherwise hardly worth the extra time and effort.

To make the rug lie flat it should be pressed on the wrong side with a very damp cloth over the surface, using a hot iron. If the edges are inclined to turn under use it on top of a carpet or larger rug for a week or two before trying it on a polished floor.

Just a word about using cotton rags. By far the greater majority of hooked rugs on sale in the stores are made with all cotton, hence their cheapness, but it takes no longer to make a rug with wool. Wool is much more pliable than most cotton and gives a more pleasing surface texture besides making a truly beautiful rug of lasting worth that increases in beauty as time mellows and more thoroughly blends the coloring.

N. A. P.

Lacemakers in Kapuvár

Hungarian Women Learning Value of Community Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

Hungarians sometimes get the reputation of being unable to work in communities. Times have changed, however, and they are now beginning to learn the benefit of combining, as is shown in the successful needlework community which was formed in Kapuvár some years ago.

Kapuvár is a small town of about 10,000 inhabitants near the Austrian frontier. Before the war the peasants lived by working in the fields, and the surplus population emigrated to the United States. During the long winter evenings the women worked at the many-colored embroideries for their clothes, and among other things they were skilled in making crochet or simple filet lace. This work they began to exchange with the village grocer for sugar and other groceries. The shopkeeper recognizing the growing fashion for this kind of handwork encouraged the women to bring more and more of their lace to his shop. This he was able to sell profitably in Budapest.

Erzsébet Keö began to think the work must be worth more than the value they received for it. She therefore asked her kinswomen to give her their lace and promised that she herself would take it to the city and see what she could get for it. So the women of the family collected a quantity of lace and Erzsébet Keö took her first journey to the largest city nearby. She returned in triumph having sold everything and not only had she a stock of money but orders for more lace. So the peasant women, their hands horny with working in the fields, set to once more to ply their needles.

This first community needlework group, which consisted of members of one family, was founded in 1925 at Kapuvár. Noting the success and growing wealth of this family group other women began to combine. The work is easy enough in itself and can readily be learned by children, whose hands are not yet hardened by working in the fields. These little working circles choose from among their number the one who can add and multiply most readily, and send her into the city to sell their wares. Very soon the groups have earned enough money to pay half the price of the work done, the balance being paid as soon as the lace is sold. The sale of lace has been of such great financial assistance in the village that now boys and even men have learned how "to live on needles."

The villagers of Kapuvár have shown a fine community sense in teaching the members of the group new designs which they have invented, in giving them advice what to make, and in other ways. They hold meetings regularly to decide on the best way of working and making sales. Some of the more enterprising members have even taken their wares to Vienna, where, although they cannot speak the language they have been successful in selling their lace. It is easy enough, they declare, for the lace speaks for itself and the price can be shown on their own fingers.

The villagers are said to make 100,000 pengöes ($20,000) a year now on what is the most easily made lace in the world.

Such Little Things

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sunlight flickering through a trellised vine,
The firelight gleaming on a polished floor,
Belated roses bursting into bloom,
A golden maple just outside the door;
Long lashes resting on a baby's cheek,
A peal of laughter ringing sweet and gay,—
Such little things, such little things are these
To add so much of pleasure to the day.

A search for treasure within orchard bounds,
A quiet walk along a country road,
The sight of corn-shocks standing in a field,
A glimpse afar of one's own home abode,
The scent of wood-smoke rising in the air,
The smell of supper, sunset glories rife,—
Such little things, such little things are these
To add so much of happiness to life.

MARY FRINK CONVERSE

How One Housewife Did It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That "necessity is the mother of invention" every housewife proves over and over again. With the perennial urge to renovate and rearrange comes many a small improvement which looms large in the sum total of accomplishment. One housewife, whose circumstances are quite typical of the average housewife, worked out some ideas in her home which may be worth passing along.

III

The beds? Oh well, there was simply nothing to be done about old brass beds except just endure their presence. But by and by this housewife began to wonder if after all there were really nothing which could be done. Then she wondered what could be done. Then she figured out something to do. Then she did it!

The beds were of good design—round posts that made a smooth turn at the corners, without fancy ornaments, dignified and simple. But the head pieces were much too high for modern fashion. The foot pieces were just the height both should be. It remained then only to bring the head pieces down to that same height. And here is where the ingenuity of the man-about-the-house, always more or less mechanically minded, came in.

A hack-saw—that was what he needed! And a good friend was very willing to lend one. He proceeded with great care, following step by step the construction, to avoid disastrous mistakes, for a bed, even a brass one, is after all a bed when night comes down. In due time there stood the beds, perfectly modern in line.

But the brass had yet to be camouflaged. Walnut stain did that. Two coats of ground paint in brown, each well dried, were finished off with walnut stain.

Set up in rooms where old walnut chests and tables held sway, any casual observer would think them walnut, too. Which disposed most satisfactorily of the bed question.

Numbers I and II ran May 12 and June 4. Number IV will appear soon.

Kitchen Kinks

Keeping Toast Hot

When it is not convenient to make toast at the breakfast table or for an evening snack of toasted sandwiches, I make the toast and slip it back into the waxed wrapper in which the bread was bought. Then I twist shut the open end and place in the warming oven until needed. The result is fresh warm toast instead of something dry, cold and unpalatable.

Mrs. N. W. W., Arkansas

Household Hints

Good for Washing Floors

Discarded and worn snuggies, when washed and hemmed, make excellent wet-mop cloths. They are especially absorbent and effective in washing tile floors.

(Mrs.) O. M. J., Connecticut

* * *

To Dispose of Belts

Drive a nail or a hook on the door jamb just inside your closet, and hang your belts by the buckles. You will find it much more convenient than laying them in a drawer.

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Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for our newest book
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With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

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Save handkerchiefs and laundry bills.
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Business and Industry

Gold Inflow Helps Put National Debt at Record High Figure

Commerce and Finance

Arkansas Cotton Crop in 1937 May Be Best Since '33

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—With the price of cotton rising to its highest peak in seven years, Arkansas growers, especially in the delta sections, have increased their acreages this year from 10 to 20 per cent, reports C. C. Randall, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

With this increase, the 1937 cotton crop, unless the yield is cut heavily by adverse weather conditions and pests, will be the largest the State has produced since 1933. And if it is farmers must face the likelihood of lower cotton prices this fall, warns Cully Cobb, director for the southern division of the AAA.

More Delta Planting

Small planters in the delta sections are said by agricultural agents to be responsible for the increase in this year's acreage. Owners of the larger plantations have planted heavily, but the increase in acreage planted is not so great in comparison with the smaller planters.

Preliminary surveys made by county agents indicate that about the same number of farmers will participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program as took part in 1936 program, but planters will divert less of their base acreage from cotton production.

Acreages which previously were in cotton but which for the past three years have been devoted to production of corn, hay and various vegetable and truck crops under the provisions of the Government's conservation program are now being carried back into cotton production.

In 1933, exclusive of government payments, 3,501,000 acres of cotton in Arkansas produced an income of $60,043,920. Three years later, in 1936, exclusive of government payments, 2,595,000 acres of cotton in Arkansas produced an income of $90,622,500. Thus, it is indicated, producers reduced their acreages nearly a million acres and received more than $30,500,000 in 1936 above their 1933 income.

Allotments Increased

For its 1937 program, Arkansas has received from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration an allotment of 3,722,507 acres and 1,400,000 bales, an increase of 64,000 acres and approximately 22,000 bales. Even if 30 per cent of this acreage is diverted to soil building crops, the State can still produce over 1,000,000 bales, states Mr. Randall, but reports from preliminary surveys indicate that the percentage will not be that high.

European Wheat Crop Prospects Are Unfavorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Few countries in Europe are likely to have anything like good wheat and rye harvest this year, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Berlin office.

Not only will Europe probably have the smallest area for harvest since 1932-33, but growing conditions in most instances have not been especially favorable.

The demand for imported wheat by European deficit-producing countries therefore promises to be very well maintained during the coming season and may exceed that of the current season, the bureau says. Stocks in most importing countries appear to be substantially below those of a year ago.

It was not possible this year, except in a few areas of Europe, to increase spring wheat sowings as planned in order to offset the decreases that occurred because of unfavorable seeding weather last fall. Moreover, winterkill and other damage was much above normal. The combination of these factors in practically all producing regions points to a substantial reduction in the total bread-grain area to be harvested.

Yield prospects are still uncertain but do not appear to be very good except in a few cases. No large crops are in prospect for the important Mediterranean countries. In central and eastern Europe the outlook is definitely less favorable than at this time last year. Excessive spring rains in northwestern Europe and in the British Isles have been unfavorable to the growing crops in those areas. The most favorable yield outlook at present appears to be in the Danube Basin, which is the only important wheat export region of Europe exclusive of Russia.

Refined Sugar Deliveries Decline Sharply in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administratian reported a sharp decline in deliveries of refined sugar in May, compared with the same month last year. Its sugar section said refiners, beet-sugar companies and importers reported delivery of 306,089 tons of direct consumption sugar last month compared with 540,985 tons in May, 1936.

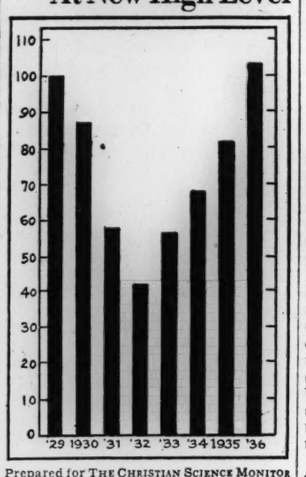
Deliveries by these sources in the January-May period this year aggregated 2,735,454 tons, compared with 2,740,687 tons in the same period last year.

Raw sugar stocks held by cane refiners May 31 this year were smaller than on the same date last year, while refined stocks were larger. Stocks of raw were 261,601 tons, a decrease of 170,549 tons from the same date last year, while stocks of refined aggregated 623,090 tons, a 146,235-ton increase.

Seaboard Orders Box Cars

RICHMOND, Va.—The Seaboard Air Line Railway has ordered 200 modern type all-steel, 50-ton capacity box cars from Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company. Deliveries will be made in the early fall.

World Steel Output At New High Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

World production of steel in 1936 slightly surpassed that of the boom year 1929, according to data computed by the Council on Foreign Relations. With the collapse of the boom the output of steel underwent a progressive decline until in 1932 it amounted to only 42 per cent of the volume attained in 1929. Since then there has been an equally rapid recovery, with something like boom conditions again in evidence late in 1936.

Among the chief producing countries the rate of increase since recovery began has shown considerable variation. Germany and Great Britain in the past year produced about 20 per cent more steel ingots and castings than in 1929, while Belgium, France and the United States fell somewhat short of their 1929 record.

The most striking gains occurred in Soviet Russia, whose reported output in 1936 was more than three times that of 1929. Indeed, with out this expansion of the Russian industry the world output of steel in 1936 would have fallen short of the previous high record.

Transit Companies Continue to Show Gain in Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gross revenues of transit companies in 1936 not only continued the improvement begun three years ago but were sufficiently large in the case of many companies to permit a considerable portion of the gain to be carried into net income or to reduce the annual deficits despite mounting operating expenses and heavier taxes, an analysis made by Transit Journal shows. In addition to the reports of 115 companies, revenue statements of 51 transit departments of combined properties which do not segregate transit expenses are also shown.

Of the companies for which comparable statements were available, 98 out of 114 showed increases in gross revenue for 1936. This contrasts sharply with the corresponding analysis published by Transit Journal a year ago, when only 63 out of 111 reports registered gains.

All groups had some improvement, but the best showing was made by the large properties (with gross transit revenues in excess of $10,000,000) which a year ago had the smallest proportion of gains. This year every report in this class showed a gain in gross. Both the middle group (with revenues between $1,000,000 and $10,000,000) and the group of small properties (revenues less than $1,000,000) did better than a year ago, but the greatest gains were made by the former.

Operating expenses went up on many properties, 91 showing increases against 18 with decreases. Taxes also made a big jump. Of the 87 reports which segregated this item, 70 paid more taxes last year than the year before. Notwithstanding the rather extensive increases in expenses and taxes, 72 out of 107 companies reported an improvement in net income.

"In every respect," Transit Journal states, "the showing for 1936 bettered the corresponding showing of the previous year. While the industry has a long road to travel before it is out of all difficulty, the progress made last year is an indication that it is getting firmly on its feet, and that the present year will show even greater financial stability than it has enjoyed in recent years."

SEC Action Against 4 Brokers Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued orders to suspend the proceedings brought in May against two partnerships and four partners as individuals on May 22 following the resignation of two partners from Abbott, Proctor & Paine and two partners from Baker, Weeks & Harden. The SEC had charged manipulative activities in the common capital stock of the Root Petroleum Company, a security registered on the New York Curb Exchange.

The SEC declared that the partners, although denying all the charges made against them, had represented to it that for certain specified periods they would not seek to become members of a national securities exchange or to register as brokers or dealers in the over-the-counter market.

The men made respondents in the proceedings instituted on May 22 were Louis C. Seaverns and Burford L. orPter of Abbott, Proctor & Paine, and Earl E. Beyer and Edward M. South of Baker, Weeks & Harden. The proceedings were brought to determine whether the firms or the four partners should be expelled or suspended from Exchanges of which they were members.

U. S. Debt Tops $36,000,000,000 For First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The national debt passed the $36,000,000,000 mark June 15. This is the first time in the history of the United States that the debt has been this high and totaled on the above date $36,633,907,803, according to a Treasury Department statement.

The increase from the previous day's figure of $35,281,874,582 was due to the sale on June 15 of $851,056,500 in Treasury notes made necessary largely by the gold-sterilization program, and by the crediting on that date of $500,157,956 to the United States Government Life Insurance Fund in accordance with the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of Jan. 27, 1936.

The statement showed that the gold sterilization fund had reached $975,654,677. On June 14 it was 961,403,343. At the present rate, it will pass the $1,000,000,000 mark within a few days.

Despite the new high level of the debt it is being reduced by slightly more than $300,000,000 through retirements effective on June 16, 17 and 18, and will probably amount to about $36,300,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year on June 30.

If the approximate $1,000,000,000 of sterilized gold is deducted as an offset from that figure, it would put the national debt at the end of the year at within about $300,000,000 of the President's January budget estimate of $35,026,000,000.

The expectations that income tax collections would surpass the President's April 20 estimate of $2,105,700,000 were supported by the June 15 statement, which showed $1,734,634,202 already collected, and by indications that the next installment payment would bring more than $600,000,000.

New York Utility Consolidation Of 12 Units Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—With the approval of the Public Service Commission, 12 operating electric and gas utility companies of the Niagara Hudson Power System are to be merged into a new Consolidated Corporation. The new corporation is to exchange its stock for the outstanding stock of the constituent companies in specified amounts.

The consolidated companies are Antwerp Light & Power Company, Baldwinsville Light & Heat Company, Fulton Fuel & Light Company, Fulton Light, Heat & Power Company, Malone Light & Power Company, Northern New York Utilities, Inc.; Peoples Gas & Electric Company of Oswego, St. Lawrence County Utilities, Inc.; St. Lawrence Valley Power Corporation, Norwood Electric Light & Power Company, the Syracuse Lighting Company, Inc., and Utica Gas & Electric Company.

These companies furnish electric and gas service in the cities of Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Watertown, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cortland, Fulton and Little Falls and a large number of villages and towns in Onondaga, Oneida, Jefferson, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Cortland, Franklin, Madison, Herkimer and adjoining counties.

The total fixed capital of the 12 companies combined on Dec. 31, 1936, before any adjustments, was $118,811,633.

The Niagara Hudson Power Corporation is authorized by the commission to acquire and hold 1,265,672 shares of common and 41,516 shares of preferred of the Consolidated Corporation.

Tennessee Bonds Offered by Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $10,066,000 issue of State of Tennessee 3½ per cent and 3¼ per cent bonds, due serially Dec. 1, 1944 and 1945 and 1947-49 inclusive, is being offered by a banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., at prices to yield 2.90 to 3.25 per cent. The bonds, in the opinion of the bankers, are legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Associated in the offering are Lehman Brothers; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Kean, Taylor & Co.; Darby & Co., Inc.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo; R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc.; Burr & Co., Inc.; Morse Bros. & Co., Inc.; Lawrence Stern & Co.; McAlister, Smith & Pate, Inc.; First of Michigan Corporation; Kalman & Co.; Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood; J. C. Bradford & Co.; Ward, Sterne & Co.; Edward Lowber Stokes & Co.; Stern Brothers & Co., Kansas City; Eli T. Watson & Co., Inc.; Wm. R. Compton & Co., Inc.; Schmidt, Poole & Co., and Elder & Co.

Rail Equipment Men Aver Depression Over for Roads

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Eight thousand railroad mechanical engineers and manufacturers of railroad equipment, beginning their first annual convention in seven years, declared the depression officially aet an end so far as their business was concerned.

Three million dollars' worth of railroad equipment—most of it "new stuff" developed during "the long dark night of depression," as the railroad men's official bulletin described it, was displayed in Atlantic City's Convention Hall and on side tracks back of the local railroad station.

"The railway industry is no longer dormant," said S. G. Down, president of the manufacturers' group, "—it is very much awake, pulsating with new life and vigor."

One-Sided View Seen in SEC's Data on Protective Committees

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the curious comments made in Wall Street about the five reports of the Securities and Exchange Commission in its study of protective committees is that the commission might have saved itself the trouble and cost of the investigation. Its conclusions, they say, were apparently reached before the study was begun. It is alleged that the reports do not constitute a survey but a special plea for a program which, consciously or unconsciously, the commission had in mind before it started.

The commission "heard great argument, about it and about; but evermore came out by the same door wherein it went." It appears to have looked for certain things, and nothing else, and to have reported all the instances of what it looked for, and practically nothing else. As a result, the report is branded in the Street as not a report at all, but a plaintiff's brief, a publicity document to support the legislation now sought.

Reason for this opinion is that each report of the five studies repeats faithfully the pattern of a single thesis, whether the facts copiously support it or whether the text is threadbare of anything but the thesis.

Example of Special Pleading

That thesis is somewhat as follows. Houses of issue strive to control reorganizations and debt readjustments, both for the large profits and for protection against being sued for fraud in connection with the original issue. These purposes of the houses of issue and their attorneys conflict with the interests of holders of defaulted securities. The unfortunate bondholders have no recourse except to turn to those who may have cheated them, and so to run the risk of being cheated again. Wherever examples are found of double-crossing, cheating, questionable practicts, excessive fees, high-pressure methods, conflict of interest on the part of fiduciary trustees, etc., these are cited, and where they are not found, then the danger is underscored that they might develop.

For example in the municipal bond report, the Commission cites the fees of the St. Petersburg, Sanford, West Palm Beach, Miami, and Coral Gables, Fla., and one or two committees. A convincing statement would present by comparison some guess as to the work done, together with the cost per bond to the bondholders and a fair estimate of the benefits rendered. But the Commission does not give this. Instead it says "We are not prepared to demonstrate that these fees are undeserved or extravagant in any particular case. The attorneys and technical assistants have, so far as our record shows, rendered services and devoted time and effort to the work of the committees; the depositaries have based their charges on a more or less standard schedule of fees.

Fears But Not Facts

"But two conclusions are apparent: (1) that committee members having at their disposal this tremendous patronage are under constant temptation to favor with it friends and associates to whom they are obligated or from whom these desire future favor; and (2) that there results temptation to distribute jobs without bargaining or absolute regard for ability, and an invitation to refrain from exercising that close and parsimonious watch over fees and expenses of attorneys, assistants, and depositaries which is part of the fiduciary obligation."

The unkind suspicion here is that the SEC failed to find substantiation of its fears but wrote them in anyway. The commission then goes on to state its general theme that "One of the abuses throughout the protective committee field is trading in the securities by committee members." It then points out that most of the deposit agreements in the municipal field expressly permit trading. But it cites no instances. It concludes, however, that "regulation of such reprehensible practices . . . stands pre-eminent in any thoroughgoing reform of municipals as well as of other fields."

SEC Powers Unchecked

This caviling runs thruoghout the reports except in those spots, such as the real estate field, where such a rich harvest of abuses was turned up that all the commission needed to do, in order to arouse worry in the reader, was to cite its facts without rehearsing its fears. The picture thus portrayed of the protective committee field turns out something like one of Thomas Benton's El Grecho-like paintings of the Middle West, one of William Faulkner's southern stories, or one of Gropper's cartoons in the Daily Worker. It is faintly reminiscent of the Little Lord Fauntleroy view of the boys who live across the viaduct, and brings to mind J. P. Morgan's remark after the Pecora investigation, at a moment when his partners forgot to button up his lip, that some of the Senators seemed to him like old maids always looking under the bed for something.

A seeming conflict in thought appears in the commission's attitude toward power. It is troubled by the mere existence of power in the Street to do this and that with investors' securities, when not meticulously curbed by statute or administrative rule and regulation. But its constant harping on this theme has resulted in a chorus of "tu quoque" in the Street.

The parable of the mote and the beam is cited. The power which the commission seeks by legislation to have vested in itself is quite as broad as any of the powers which it attacks. A centripetal force in political as well as financial relations seems to draw power into knots, and the centrifugal effect on power of checks and balances is not always adequate in either sphere.

Is SEC Unbiased?

In fact, restive under the commission's continual pounding about "conflict of interest" between the profit and fiduciary motive, Street philosophers are more and more inclined to wax personal about possible conflicts of interest and dual motives in the commission's attitude. The commission, it is not denied, has its altruistic or service motive, its fiduciary attitude toward the investor; but it is composed of men, just like Wall Street, and they have their ambitions like those of the Street. And it is not hard to see a conflict of interest in the fact that the SEC has (1) made the investigation of protective committees; and (2) written the proposed laws, which (3) give it broad powers to write rules and regulations for the committees, and then permit it to (3) sit in judgment on whether the committees have obeyed these rules and regulations. The indignation of the SEC over the tendency of committees to fix their own financial emoluments is matched by the Street's indignation over the manifest wish of the commission to fix its own political powers. (Recourse against both is available in the courts.)

The Street noted approvingly, on this point, the recent remarks of the President's Committee on Administrative Management:

". . . Governmental powers of great importance are being exercised under conditions of virtual irresponsibility. We speak of the 'independent' regulatory commissions . . . they are areas of unaccountability . . . the same men are obliged to serve both as prosecutors and as judges. This not only undermines judicial fairness; it weakens public confidence in that fairness. Commission decisions affecting private rights and conduct lie under the suspicion of being rationalizations of the preliminary findings which the commission, in the role of prosecutor, presented to itself."

Arbitrary Power Unavoidable?

Perhaps the problem is simply that more or less arbitrary power is unavoidable in any close-knit social pattern, financial or political. It is the counterpart of the let-George-do-it principle which must prevail in any field where people have so many interests that they must turn the care of most of them over to other people. Abuses are inevitable and it is felt in the Street that if any field of business or of politics were to be subject to the same fine combing as the Street has gone through, enough abuses would be automatically brought to light to warrant, according to the reasoning of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that it be brought under rule and regulation by somebody else. The logic by which abuses call for regulation, however, has no stopping point. Some one is needed to regulate the regulators, and so ad infinitum.

In this mood, the Street is inclined to feel that the SEC is merely swimming in a tide which today is carrying arbitrary power from the shores of Wall Street, the business citadel, to Washington, the political citadel. Today political investigation of business has the public ear, and is a preliminary to an enhancement of the power of politicians and statesmen; but business investigations of politics have not the public ear. Once an audience is obtained, the routine is standard—show up the abuses, be indignant, and ask for power.

Northern Cotton Manufacturers Hit Tariff Modification

WASHINGTON (AP) — Northern cotton manufacturers protested against any modification of tariffs against cotton goods imported from Czechoslovakia.

Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing northern mill operators, informed Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican of Lowell, Mass., that he understood a proposed reciprocal trade agreement between this country and Czechoslovakia included certain cotton goods.

Mr. Fisher said, "The consequence of including cotton goods might be far-reaching.

"Any reduction in tariff that might be granted Czechoslovakia would, under the 'most-favored nations' provision, apply to other textile manufacturing countries such as England."

Mr. Fisher said any decrease in present tariff protection would enable English exporters to "compete for a larger share of our markets. This, of course," he added, "would result in something quite inconsistent with the Administration's policy of trying to reduce unemployment through the creation of jobs."

Mrs. Rogers has asked the Tarifl Commission for a hearing and has protested on behalf of textile, shoe and leather manufacturers to the State Department against any possible lowering of tariffs.

Weekly Carloadings Top '36 by 9.9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 754,360 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was an increase of 62,220 cars, or 9.0 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 67,717, or 9.9 per cent compared with a year ago, and an increase of 102,249, or 15.7 per cent compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Miscel freight	312,149*	27,353*	27,132
Less than carlot merchandise	169,533*	20,405*	8,105
Coal	112,037*	7,233*	6,705
Grain and grain prod	27,547*	5,061†	4,547
Western districts	17,575*	4,268†	2,628
Livestock	10,588*	127†	131
Western districts	7,735†	26*	38
Forest products	39,480*	1,843*	5,858
Ore	72,896†	510*	22,942
Coke	10,130*	708*	1,653

*Increase. †Decrease.

Thermoid Sales Increase

Thermoid Company and its domestic subsidiary, the Southern Asbestos Company, report for the month of May an increase in consolidated sales of 11 per cent over May, 1936.

Monopoly Charge Against Makers Of Window Glass

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission charged that manufacturers and distributors controlling virtually the entire national supply of window glass have conspired to monopolize the business. They also were accused of conspiring to fix discriminatory prices tending to increase the cost of glass to the public.

It was the third time in two days that the commission has struck at alleged restraints in major industries. On Wednesday monopoly charges were filed against Schenley Distillers Corporation for alleged buying up of competitors in the whisky manufacturing business. The General Motors Corporation was accused of coercing General Motors dealers to buy parts and accessories from the motor concern.

Recovery Fosters Practices

Commission officials, discussing these and similar cases, expressed a conviction that business recovery has stimulated monopolistic practices.

The glass monopoly complaint contended that the nine leading manufacturers in the United States have conspired since 1935 to fix prices and control distribution of their products.

They are alleged to have adopted a plan of dividing glass purchasers into "quantity buyers" who buy several carloads a year and "carload buyers," who buy less. The factories sell only to the larger buyers at uniform prices and force the small purchasers to seek their glass supply from the larger dealers, the commission complained.

It also alleged that small buyers must pay prices arbitrarily fixed at 7½ per cent more than the factory price to large dealers and that the large dealers must split this margin of profit at the rate of 2½ per cent to the manufacturer and 5 per cent for themselves.

Quantity Buyers Hit

The "quantity buyers" are alleged to be represented in this arrangement by the National Glass Distributors Association, composed of about 150 wholesalers in all parts of the country.

The complaint named William L. Monro as president of the Window Glass Manufacturers Association and these members:

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company of Pittsburgh, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio, American Window Glass Company of Pittsburgh, Fourco Glass Company of Clarksburg, W. Va., Harding Glass Company of Fort Smith, Ark., Adamston Flat Glass Company of Clarksburg, Rolland Glass Company of Clarksburg, Scohy Sheet Glass Company of Sistersville, W. Va., and Blackford Window Glass Company of Vincennes, Ind. Monro is also president of the American Window Glass Company.

Officers of the National Glass Distributors Association named in the complaint included G. G. Postlewait of Kansas City, Mo., who is president.

Pennsylvania Coal Companies Tell ICC Rail Rates Too High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Forty Pennsylvania anthracite companies have joined in an attack on rail rates for hauling hard coal from the mines to New York Harbor for transshipment to New England.

The complaint, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, was directed against 13 railroads and charged that the rates are "unjust and unreasonable in violation of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act, Part 1."

"Such rates," the complaint stated, "are oppressive and operate to reduce and prevent the free flow of anthracite coal thereunder. They fail, among other things, reasonably to take into account the low cost to the defendants of service under such rates and the decreased value of such service by reason of the severe competition which anthracite, subjected to such rates, must meet from domestic and imported oil and coke, imported anthracite coal, bituminous coal and gas, in common markets.

"Reduction of the unreasonable transshipment rates will, it is respectfully submitted, be in the public interest in removing artificial and unjust barriers to the movement of anthracite coal to important markets and may reasonably be expected to result in increased traffic to defendant carriers and increased earnings in respect thereto."

Brokers' Loans Up Slightly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,169,000,000.

The week ended yesterday and the total represented an increase of $1,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,084,000,000.

Borden Sells Butter-Egg Properties in 3 States

NEW YORK (AP)—In line with the curtailment of its unprofitable produce division—butter, eggs and poultry—A. W. Milburn, president of the Borden Co. announced properties in three western states had been sold. Terming the properties disposed of as "highly speculative," Mr. Milburn stated they had averaged an annual loss of more than $660,000 over the past six years.

Involved in the sale was liquidation of several city sales branches and certain inventories which will benefit the company by a substantial amount of working capital heretofore employed in their operation.

Treasury Adviser

© Harris & Ewing

Winfield W. Riefler

Named to Aid the Treasury in Managing the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund. He Was Formerly a Government Official and Is Now a Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University

Excess Reserves Drop $180,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported excess reserves of Reserve System member banks stood at $750,000,000 on June 16, a decline of $180,000,000 for the week.

The decline in the banks' supply of lendable funds was traceable in part to deposit withdrawals to meet June 15 income tax payments and for purchases of the Treasury's June note issue.

For the third successive week, the board reported no change in its holdings of government securities. These now total $2,526,000,000, or $96,000,000 over the same week last year.

Money in circulation declined $20,000,000 during the week, but, at $6,415,000,000 still was $367,000,000 over the same week last year.

Gold stocks climbed $102,000,000 to a new record high of $12,220,000,000, or $1,677,000,000 over the same week last year.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $988,000,000 on June 16, an increase of $102,000,000 for the week.

Principal changes in holdings of bills and securities were an increase of $14,000,000 in United States Treasury notes and a decrease of $14,000,000 in United States Treasury bills."

Canadian Bankers Offer $31,000,000 Quebec Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—A banking group headed by the Royal Bank of Canada and the Provincial Bank of Canada is offering in Canada $31,000,000 Province of Quebec bonds. W. C. Pitfield & Company, Ltd., will act as syndicate managers for the group which includes the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, W. C. Pitfield & Company, Ltd., Wood Gundy & Company, Ltd., Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., and A. E. Ames & Company, Ltd.

The offering consists of $10,000,000 4-year 2 per cent bonds, dated Aug. 1, offered at 99.05; $10,000,000 5-year 2 per cent bonds dated Aug. 1, at 98.25, and $11,000,000 12-year 3¼ per cent bonds dated July 1, at 98.75.

The purpose of this financing is to retire treasury bills, maturing bonds and for other general purposes.

Opposes Extension Of Farm Bank Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gov. W. I. Myers of the Federal Farm Credit Administration notified senators that he was opposed to any further extension of the emergency 3½ per cent rate on Farm Land Bank loans.

"The time has come to taper off on the interest subsidy to federal land bank borrowers with a view to discontinuing the subsidy at the earliest possible time," he said in a letter to Chairman Wagner (D-N. Y.) of the Senate Banking Committee.

The committee is considering a House bill to keep the 3½ per cent rate in effect for one year after June 30, when it is due to expire, and to provide a 4 per cent rate for the following year.

FTC Orders Butter Tub Price-Fixing Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission has ordered six middle western butter tub manufacturers and their trade association, the Butter Tub Manufacturers' Council, Cleveland, to discontinue certain concerted efforts to maintain uniform prices, terms of discounts, resulting in restraint of trade in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. Sales of the six manufacturers comprise more than 90 per cent of the total volume of new butter tubs produced in the United States.

Orders to cease and desist from these practices have been served on the following manufacturers: Menasha Wooden Ware Corp., Menasha, Wis., said to be the largest manufacturer and distributor of butter tubs in the United States; the Creamery Package Mfg. Co., 1243 West Washington Blvd., Chicago; Elgin Butter Tub Co., Elgin, Ill.; Wisconsin Butter Tub Co., Marshfield, Wis.; Bousfield Wooden Ware Co., 2524 Marshall Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, and Storey City Butter Tub Co., Storey City, Iowa.

Large Banks Show The Best Earning Power, Fund Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The larger the bank, the better its earning power, according to the report of a survey by the Twentieth Century Fund, announced today in connection with its study of financial and economic trends. The report is the fourth to be issued on these subjects this week.

The Fund's surveyors found that the smaller members of the United States national banking system were "a weakening influence in the nation's commercial banking structure" and that "more than half of all national banks which have less than $500,000 in loans and investments make net profits which are probably not sufficient to enable a bank to pay dividends and set aside adequate reserves."

Net profits of 6 per cent or more were regarded by the Fund's economists as "adequate." Anything under that was held by them to be "inadequate."

When 7403 national banks were divided on either side of this 6 per cent line, the report says, it was found that the bigger the banks were the less likely they were to be found on the unfavorable side. The worst showing, based on the 6 per cent standard, it added, was made by the smallest banks—those having less than $150,000 in loans and investments. Seventy-four per cent of these were characterized as "inadequate." The next higher group—banks with $150,000 to $250,000—were "inadequate" in 62 per cent of the cases. The next division—banks with $250,000 to $500,000—still found a majority on the wrong side of the line—53 per cent.

"From there on," the report says, "the ratio improves steadily up to the largest class—$50,000,000 or over—which had only 20 per cent of its banks with an "inadequate" rating.

The study was made under the supervision of a special committee of business and professional men, of which Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Company, was chairman and Evans Clark, director of the Fund, executive secretary. The research work was directed by Dr. Rufus S. Tucker, research economist for General Motors Corporation.

Shorter Work Day Retards Building In New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Construction recovery in New York City is being retarded by the new six and seven-hour day agreements in the building trades through forcing investors to postpone building operations in the belief that the rentals to be obtained are not sufficient to compensate for the costs added by the shortened working hours, according to News and Opinion, publication of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Describing the reduced working day as a "monumental mistake," the publication declares that labor alone is able to express jubilation over the change, since the cut of hours will decrease production and add to the unprofitable time between the start and completion of a building.

"Every comment from real estate and building sources on the new agreements warns that much higher costs will be entailed under them and already there are definite signs of work being abandoned that would otherwise be attempted," the article declares.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day	1,259,000
1937 vol. to date	223,779,977
1936 vol. to date	253,065,975

Utilities, Oils And Rails Rise In Dull Market

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Selected stocks extended their advance moderately in today's market but many others were kept in the background by profit selling.

In extremely slow dealings utilities and a few oils, rails and specialties were favored. There were numerous small losers near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

The share list got off to a fairly good start, retreated later and then improved under leadership of the power and light group.

Leaning forward fractions to a point or so at the best—some slipped eventually—were Brooklyn Union Gas, North American, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, American Power & Light, Public Service of N. J., Columbia Gas, Consolidated Edison, Western Union, Standard Oils of N. J. and California, Atlantic Coast Line, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Santa Fe, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing United Aircraft, American Tobacco "B," Phelps Dodge, J. C. Penney, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, American Can, Kroger Grocery, Goodyear and Union Carbide.

Somewhat difficult going was encountered by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet Tube, Woolworth, American Telephone, du Pont, Anaconda, Kennecott and Cerro de Pasco.

Thinness of the market was exemplified by a delayed opening in Chrysler. A bid of 99 against an offer of 102 was finally omitted on the ticker tape. The first sale was 4000 shares at 100½, a decline of 2. It subsequently dropped under par, but came back.

Issues of Certain-teed Products weakened when the company omitted the dividend on the 6 per cent preferred. Officials explained that while earnings were more than necessary for dividend requirements, it was advisable to conserve cash at this time for business expansion.

Traders swung to the buying side in the bond market today and corporate loans generally advanced by fractions.

Today's advance was confined largely to the corporate field, but some selected foreign loans and U. S. Government obligations moved forward. The Federal list was mixed, however, ranging from 2-32 of a point higher to 3-32 lower.

Carrier liens were in fair demand with offerings fewer than yesterday. Gainers in this division included St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and New York Central 5s.

Also on the up side were a variegated list of industrial and utility bonds. American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, Shell Union Oil 3½s and Texas Corp 3½s were representative gainers.

Among foreign loans, Cuban 5½s and German 5½s and 7s picked up fractionally.

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Most issues on the curb market were up a point or more today. Led by American Gas & Electric with an upswing of 2 points other utility shares followed.

Lake Shore Mines was better by 1⅝ and Pan American Airways improved a point. Also higher were Gulf Oil; Creole Petroleum, St. Regis Paper, American Cyanamid "B" and Technicolor. Unchanged to slightly lower were Montgomery Ward "A," Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Sunshine Mining, Pioneer Gold and Cord Corporation.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Extra Reduced Initial Regular Liquidating Irregular Special Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Borroon & Reynolds pf A	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 25
Hawaii Consol Ry, Ltd. 7% pf A	20c	June 15	June 5	
Twin C Rap T pf	$7	July 15	June 30	
Augusta & Savannah R R Co	25c	N July	1	June 15
Bklyn B Gas Co 6% pfd pf	6¼c	July 1	June 16	
Con Oil Corp	10c	Aug. 14	July 15	
Fed Service F (Wash, D C)	50c	July 15	June 30	
Idaho-M Mines	5c	July 12	July 1	
Imp Pap & C Corp	$1	June 23	June 17	
Nat Paper & T Co	25c	Aug. 16	Aug. 2	
De Beers Cons Mines, Ltd pf	$2	July 1		
Penn G&E 7% pf	75c	Q July 1	June 21	
Detroit Motorbus	10c	July 10	June 21	
Banc Ohio Corp	20c	July 1	June 21	
Smyth Mfg Co	$1	July 1	June 16	
Am Dredging Co	$1	June 28	June 18	
Aro Equip Corp	25c	Q July 25	July 5	
Aug & Sav RR Co	$3	June 30	June 15	
Bklyn Bor G Co	$1.50	Q July 10	June 30	
do 6% ptc pf	75c	Q July 1	June 16	
Bklyn Tr Co	$2	S July 1	June 24	
Brush-Moore Inc. 7% 1st pf	N'sp'rs $1.75	Q July 1		
Do 7% 2d pf	$1.75	Q July 1		
Burl'ton Mills Corp	25c	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
Calif Pkg Corp	37½c	Q Aug. 16	July 31	
do pf	62½c	Q Aug. 16	July 31	
Cen Cold Stor Co	25c	Q Aug. 16	Aug. 5	
City Inv Co pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 25	
Clev Un Stk Yds	12½c	Q July 1	June 21	
Cons Oil Corp	20c	Q Aug. 14	July 15	
Detroit River Tunnel Co	$4	S July 15	July 8	
Early & Daniel Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 30	June 21	
Federal Chem Co 8% pf	$2.50	.. June 21	June 17	
Fed Serv Finance Corp Do pf	$1.50	Q July 15	June 30	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 15	June 30	
Fidel - Phenix Fire Ins Co	80c	S July 10	June 30	
First Nat Bank (Phila., Pa)	$4	Q July 1	June 21	
Fulton Trust Co (N Y)	$2.50	Q July 1	June 21	
Fund Tr Shares, Ser A	13 3-10c	.. June 30	..	
Do Series B	13 3-10c	.. June 30	..	
Gen Mach Corp conv pf	$1.12½	Q July 1	June 20	
Green (H L) Co	40c	Q Aug. 2	July 15	
Do pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 2	July 15	
Hartford Gas Co pf	8% 50c	Q June 30	June 16	
Harvard Tr Co (Cambridge)	60c	Q July 1	June 15	
Haughton Elev Co pr pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 19	
Illum Shares "A"	50c	Q July 1	June 18	
Jenk Bros 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 8	June 24	
do non-voting	25c	July 8	June 24	
do founders shrs	$1	.. July 8	June 24	
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co	5c	Q July 31	June 12	
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q July 31	July 12	
Laclede Steel Co	25c	.. June 30	June 22	
Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund Inc	$1	Q July 1	June 16	
MacAndrews & For 6% pf	50c	Q July 15	June 30	
do pf	$1.50	Q July 15	June 30	
McKay Machine Co	25c	Q June 30	June 18	
Mercantile Tr & Sav Bank (Chicago)	$1	Q June 30	June 25	
Nat'l Bd & Sh Cp	25c	.. July 15	June 30	
Nat'l Indus Loan Cp	5c	.. June 15	May 31	
Nat'l Paper & T Co 5% pf	$1.25	.. Aug. 16	Aug. 2	
Newark Consol Gas Co 3% guaran	$2.50	S July 1	June 21	
Northern States Pwr Co Del 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 20	June 30	
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 20	June 30	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49½	45½	49½	Jun 17
84½	63¼	Acme Stl (4)	2	73	73	73	Jun 11
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	Jun 14
36	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
4¾	4	Advance Rumely	2	4			
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	9	66¾	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅝
5¼	2⅛	Air Way El Ap	9	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	7	11½	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
58½	40	Allegh pf xw		40	40	40	Jun 17
90¾	40	Allegh pf $30 ww	2	41	41	41	+1
59	40	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun 17
45⅝	30½	Alleg Stl (.80g)	5	33¼	32¼	33¼	+1½
21⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 14
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	2	220	219¾	219¾	+ ⅝
33½	21½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	22¼	21½	22	— ⅜
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	21	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
85	74¼	Allied Strs pf (5)	*	74¾	74¾	74¾	+1¾
33½	5	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	15	61	59	60½	+1½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	25	25	25	
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)			36	36	Jun 15
114⅞	77¼	Amerada (2)	6	88	87	88	+ ¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	86	86	86	Jun 17
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	22	21½	22	+ ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	*1	63½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	7	3½	1¼	3½	+2½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	5	150	150¼	150¼	Jun 16
71	49¾	Am Car & F (¾g)	6	50	49¾	50	Jun 17
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	3	82	78	78	Jun 17
32¾	23	Am Ch & C (½g)	8	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	—1
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	2	15	14¾	15	
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	8	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
13½	7½	Am Encaus Til	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
17	10½	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 15
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	35	7½	6¾	7½	+ ⅜
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	4	41	1	41	Jun 17
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	5	50½	49½	50½	+1½
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf		21¾	20⅞	21	+1½
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	12	6⅞	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jun 17
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jun 17
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
14¾	12½	Am Internat	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	41½	Am Loco	4	44	43¾	44	+1¼
125	102	Am Loco pf	1	103½	102	102	Jun 17
29⅜	19	Am M&Fdy (1½g)	6	19½	19	19¼	Jun 17
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	4	8¼	8	8¼	Jun 17
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112½	112½	112½	Jun 3
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	65	8¼	7¾	8	+ ¼
87½	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	7	54¼	53	54	+3½
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	6	46	45¼	45¼	+2¼
29½	18⅝	Am Rad&SS (.60)	19	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	21	34½	33¼	33¾	— ¼
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)		27¾	27⅜	27¾	Jun 16
29	22¼	Am Seating	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun 17
105¾	76⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	28	85½	84	85½	+1⅛
15	13⅛	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	145	145	145	—1
67½	54½	Am Snuff (3a)	6	53½	53¼	53⅛	—1⅜
53¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	36	54¾	53½	53½	—1⅛
26½	16	Am Stores (1¼g)	9	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	4	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	125⅜	125⅝	125⅝	Jun 17
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
167	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	165	164¼	165	+ ⅛
99	73¾	Am Tob (3)	2	74¾	74¾	74¾	Jun 17
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	10	97	96½	97	+1½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	134	134	134	
20⅛	12½	Am Type Fdrs	16	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ¼
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	41	17¼	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)		94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8	Am Woolen	4	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
79	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	13	60	58⅞	58⅞	Jun 17
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	21	10¼	9⅞	10	
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	4	70	49½	49½	—2
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	88	51½	50¼	51	+ ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)		79¾	79¾	79¾	—2¼
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	21	23¾	23	23	
37½	20	Andes Cop	1	20	20	20	
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	Jun 17
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108..	108½	Jun 15
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	17	11	11	11	— ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	4	91½	91	91	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	10	103	Jun 17
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	4	61	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅝
16¼	11½	Arnold Const (¾g)		11¼	11	11	— ⅜
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	15½	Assd Dry Gds	3	17⅛	17	17½	+ ½
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	0	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (3)	*	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	13	82½	81½	82½	+ ¼
104	97½	Atlantic pf (5)	2	98½	98½	98½	— ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	41	52¾	51	51¼	
29	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
54	26⅜	Atl G & W In pf	5	23	22	22	—4⅜
37	27¾	Atl Refin (1)	20	28⅜	27⅝	28¼	+ ½
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109⅞	108⅜	109⅞	+1⅞
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	22	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	50½	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	4	70¼	68½	68½	Jun 17
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	18	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	

—B—

11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	11	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Bald Loc asd	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
120	80	Bald Loc pf	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1¼
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	43	28⅜	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
47¾	29¾	Balt & O pf	4	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅜
43⅜	28¾	Barber Co (¼g)	2	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅜
32	23¼	Barker Bros	2	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	9	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
20¼	14	Bayuk Cig (⅜g)	5	14⅜	14	14	Jun 17
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	22	22	22	
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)		86½	86½	86½	M y 18
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (½g)	8	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¾
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	3	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	37	82⅛	80¾	81¼	—1
20	18	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18	18	18	
139½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jun 17
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	3	51½	51½	51½	Jun 17
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	3	25⅞	25⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	23½	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
49¾	28¼	Boeing Airpl	65	31⅛	29¾	30¾	+ ¾
48⅛	40	Bohn Alum (3)	3	40	39¾	40	
28	23	Borden (1.60)	20	23⅜	23½	23¼	+ ¼
47	38⅝	Borg-Warner (2)	23	44¾	43½	43¾	+ ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
4½	1¾	Botany C M A	3	1½	1½	1⅜	— ⅜
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	18	16½	16⅛	16⅜	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	12	41½	40¼	41½	+ ½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	7	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
38½	15½	Brklyn & Qu T pf	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	45	20½	19⅜	20	+ ⅜
102¼	65¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	9	67¾	66⅜	67½	+ ¾
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	5	29	28	29	+1¼
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	6	46	46	46	Jun 16
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	15	Bucyrus-Erie	5	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	8	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅜
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	60⅛	58	58	Jun 16
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
44¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	6	32¾	31⅜	32¾	Jun 17
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	54	51	54	— ¼
35⅝	24	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	6	25	24½	24⅝	
11¾	4½	Bush Term	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19¼	17¾	19	Jun 10
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	4	13¼	13⅛	13½	
36¼	28½	Butler Br pf (1½)	5	28¾	28½	28½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	6	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co	7	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	6	26	25½	26	Jun 17

—C—

48¼	35¾	Calif Pack (1½a)	7	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½g)	1	50½	50½	50½	M y24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	6	3¼	3	3	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	16	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
37⅜	24½	Campbell Wy (1)	4	25½	25½	25½	
38¼	24½	Can D G Ale	20	27	25⅜	26½	— ¼
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	15	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	45	45	45	+1
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14	14	14	Jun 17
35⅝	30⅞	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jun 17
9½	7	Carriers & G (.10g)	8	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	6	165	164⅞	164⅞	— ⅛
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	88	87½	88	+ ½
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	34	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ¼
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	114	114	114	Jun 15
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	5	44⅛	44	44	+ ½
39¼	30½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	30½	30	30	Jun 17
12⅝	6¾	Cent Pdy	6	7¼	6¾	7	— ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ		20	19	19	Jun 17
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	Jun 17
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	15	64	62¾	63¾	+ ½
23⅝	13¾	Certain-teed	47	14	11½	11¾	—2⅛
63¼	35½	Champ P&P (1a)	1	60	60	60	
48	14⅜	Checker Cab	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
68⅞	54¼	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	23	53¾	52¾	52⅝	— ⅜
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	93	93	93	Jun 15
90½	72	Ches Corp (3)	3	72	71	71	Jun 17
43¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7½	6¾	7½	+ ⅜
6¾	3½	Chi & N W	9	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	2	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2½	2½	2½	
28¼	10	Chi Gt W pf	4	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	24½	24½	24½	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7¾	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	4	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	5	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅝
39	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf	3	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	12	2¼	2½	2½	Jun 17
8¾	4¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 17
10½	4⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	6	5½	5	5	— ⅛
27½	14½	Chi Yell Cab (2)	4	15¾	14	15¼	+ ¼
23½	15¾	Chiek Cot Oil	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9¼	Childs Co	5	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
138¼	97⅛	Chrysler (3½g)	107	101⅞	99½	100¾	—1¾

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)		17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	City Stores	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	2	34¼	7¼	34¼	+ ¼
43¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	*1	38¼	34¼	38¼	+ ⅝
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)		85	85	85	
140½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	158	158	158	—2
111	102½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 9
23¾	17⅞	Colg-Palm (½)	23	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	3	102½	102	102	Jun 16
52¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	6	48½	48	48½	Jun 17
51⅞	31	Col Fuel & I (1g)	5	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	85	11½	10¾	11	+ ⅛
108	83½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	85	85	85	Jun 16
39½	28½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	29	29	29	+ ½
46⅝	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	41¾	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	4	116	115	116	+ ¼
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	59⅝	59	59	— ¼
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	101	101	101	+ ½
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)		10.	105	105	Jun 17
21¼	13⅛	Coml Solv (.60)	17	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
4½		Comwith & Sou	173	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	50½	50	50	— ⅛
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 17
5½	5	Congoleum-N (2)	4	35	3⅜	3⅜	
19¼	14½	Congress Cig		14½	14½	14½	M y 21
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	17½	10½	10½	+ ¼
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	33	24	13¾	13⅜	+ ¼
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	33	24	32¾	33⅜	+ ¼
108	89½	Con Edis pf (5)	4	101	101	101	Jun 17
9¾	2⅞	Con Film	11	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
18¾	12¼	Con Film pf	2	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	9⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s '43-45	106.9	106.9	106.9
8 3¾s '40-43 June	105.14	105.14	105.14
3 3¾s '43-47	106.22	106.22	106.22
1 3¾s '41-43	106.8	106.8	106.8
1 3¼s '43-46	106.6	106.6	106.6
20 3¼s '49-52	104.16	104.16	104.16
36 3s '51-55	102.19	102.16	102.18
24 2¾s '55-60	100.15	100.12	100.12
2 2¾s '45-47	102.23	102.21	102.21
36 2¾s '48-51	100.15	100.14	100.15
¼ 2 2¾s '51-54	99.22	99.20	99.20
8 2¾s '56-59	99.15	99.14	99.14
75 2½s '49-53	97.22	97.22	97.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

22 2¾s '42-47	101.12	101.10	101.10
14 3s '47	102.29	102.29	102.29
34 3s '49	102.9	102.9	102.9

Home Owners' Loan

20 3s A'52	102.1	101.30	101.30
10 2¼s '42-44	99.28	99.28	99.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	100¼	100	100¼
5 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
9 Alleghany 5s '44	98½	98½	98½
22 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62¼	61	62
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
54 Am & For P5s 2030	77	76	76½
12 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
3 Am Int 5½s '49	105⅞	105½	105½
1 Am T&T 3½s '43	113	113	113
48 Am&T 3¾s '56	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105⅛	105	105⅛
84 Am T & T 3¾s '61	99¾	99⅜	99½
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	130½	130½	130½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105	105½
28 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32½	31¾	32½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	60	60	60
2 Arm Del 4s '57	97	96⅞	97
9 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅝	98
10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝
21 AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110	110
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
9 A C Line 1st4s '52	102½	102½	102½
1 ACL cl 4s '52	93	93	93
1 A C Line 4½s '64	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	48	48	48
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	46	46	46
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74	74	74
25 Auburn Auto 4½s '39	45½	42½	44
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	95½	95¼	95⅜
60 B&O 1st 5s 48	113¼	113¼	113¼
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	82¼	82	82
12 B & O 5s '96 F	81½	81⅜	81½
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	81¾	81⅝	81¾
20 B&O cv 4½s '60	72	71¼	71¾
6 B&O 4s '48	106½	106¼	106½
4 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	103	103	103
3 B&O 5s S W '50	104½	104¼	104¼
3 B&O 4s T C '59	93	93	93
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
3 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	124¾	124¾	124¾
10 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103	102¾	103
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
3 Boston&Me 5s '67	83	83	83
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
24 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	87	86¼	86¼
4 Bklyn UnElist 5s '50	100	100	100
3 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	91⅛	90¾	90¾
34 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105½	104¾	104¾
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106	106	106
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57	85¾	85	85⅛
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 Cal Pack 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	104½	104½	104½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104½
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	104	104	104
61 Can Pac 4s perp	95½	94⅞	95⅜
4 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	16	16	16
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	26	26	26
10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
1 Cen Ill Lt 3¼s '66	104	104	104
18 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅛	97⅝	97⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	52	52	52
12 Certain-td 5½s '48	76½	75	75⅛
9 Champion P&P4¾s'50	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
33 C & O 3½s '96 D	97¾	97⅛	97⅜
1 C & O 4½s '92	97½	97½	97½
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	53½	53½	53½
1 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	116½	116½	116½
2 C B & Q 4½s '77	111½	111½	111½
2 C B & Q gen 4½s '58	112	112	112
15 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	108½	108½	108½
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34½	34	34½
2 Chi & Erie 5s '82	119	119	119
10 Chi Gt West 4s '59	39¾	38¾	39⅛
2 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
44 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	25¼	24¾	25
59 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	7¾	7¼	7½
2 Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	23	22½	22½
25 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	15¾	15⅛	15¾
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22	22	22
3 Chi & NW4½s2037C	22	22	22
8 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	18	18	18
1 Chi Un Sta 4s '44	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110	110	110
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104	103⅞	104
1 Childs Co 5s '43	83½	83½	83½
3 Cin LUn Term 3½s '71	106	106	106
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93	92¾	92¾
3 Clev Sh Line 4½ '61	112	112	112
11 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	102½	102⅜	102⅜
5 Col F & I 5s '43	105½	105½	105½
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Colmbia G 5s '1961	98¾	98⅝	98¾
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96½	96¼	96¼
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	104⅛	104	104
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
13 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
22 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100⅛	100⅛
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	46	46	46
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
5 Den G&E 5s '51 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 D & R G 4½s '36	29	29	29
3 D & R G 4s '36	29	29	29
4 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	15½	15⅛	15½
7 D & R G West 5s '78	21½	21½	21½
1 Det Ed 5s '52	107	107	107
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
11 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅜	109	109⅜
17 Erie rfg 5s '67	74½	74¼	74½
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	74	73½	73½
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	80½	80½	80½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	63½	63½	63½
4 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	101	101	101
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	84	84	84
3 Ga Car & Nor 6s'34	37¾	37¾	37¾
26 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Goodrich 4½s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104¾	104¼	104¼
4 GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	109	109	109
3 Gt Nor Ry 5s½s'52	117½	117½	117½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 I	129	127	129
6 Gt Nor 4s'48 H	110½	110	110½
7 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	94⅞	94¾	94¾
14 Gulf Mob&N 5s½'50	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Gulf M&N 5s'50	99½	99¼	99¼
5 Gulf StUtil 4½s'56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Harlem Riv&Pr 4s'54	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'50	102	102	102
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	68	67½	67½
3 Hud&Man inc 5c'57	25½	24¾	24¾
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	105¾	105½	105¾
3 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Ill Cen 4s'51	111	111	111
1 Ill Cen 4s'53	80¾	80½	80⅜
11 IGCoEaRNO 5s'63 A	83¼	82½	82½
3 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Ind IllGIowa 4s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Interb R Tr 7s'32	64¼	64	64¼
13 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	61	60½	61
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'56 ct	59	59	59
2 Interlake Iron 4s'47	96	95½	96
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	11	11	11
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	11	10⅞	11
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	76¼	75½	76¼
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	74⅞	74	74
6 Int Paper 6s '55	96½	96¼	96¼
Itn Rys C A 6½s '47	95	95	95
123 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	89	88¾	88¾
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	70½	70½	70½
12 Int TT 5s '55	73¾	73¼	73¼
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜
2 James P&Clea 4s'59	95½	95½	95½
1 Jones&LSt 4½s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 K C Ft&M 4s '36 ct	48¼	46	46
1 K C South 5s '50	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 K C South 3s '50	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
10 Kings Co Elev 4s'49	100	100	100
3 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	112½	112½	112½
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	103	103	103
2 Kresge Fd 3½s'47	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 La Gas 5½s '53	59½	59½	59½
4 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	59	59	59
3 L S & M S 3½s'97 reg	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	95¼	95	95¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	56	55¾	56
10 Leh Val Term 5s '41	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝
1 Loews 3½s'46	99¼	99⅛	99¼
4 Lorillrad Co 7s '44	127½	127⅛	127¼
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	90	89½	90
2 Lou & N 5s 2003B	108	108	108
2 Louis & N 4s '40	106½	106½	106½
1 Louis & N 4s 2003	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92½	92½
6 Maine Cen 4s '45	104¼	104	104¼
5 Miane Cen 4½s'60	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 Manat Sug 7½s'42 ct	60⅝	60⅝	60½
3 Manhat Ry 4s 1990 ct	30	29⅞	30
3 McWes&Rob 5½s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Met Ed 4½s'68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Mich Cen 3½s'52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	19	19	19
2 Chi Term 4s '41	95	95	95
13 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	22½	22⅛	22¼
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	55½	55½	55½
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	87¼	87	87¼
3 Mo PPac 5½s'49	12¾	12¾	12¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	36	36	36
32 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	36¼	36¼	36¼
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s'91	88½	88	88½
11 MontPow 3¾s'66	94	94	94
1 Mor & Essex 4½ '55	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88¼	88	88¼
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
3 Nassau El 4s '51	39	39	39
18 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
7 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95⅞	95¼	95¼
9 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	53	53	53
20 NYC rfg 5s '2013	97	97	97
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 NYC cn 4s '98	97	96	97
22 NYC 3½s '52	107½	107¼	107½
6 NYC 3¼s '46	102	101⅞	101⅞
25 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88½	88⅜	88½
37 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅜	96¼	96½
4 NYC La Sh 5½s'98	90½	90¼	90¼
5 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100¼	100	100¼
1 NYC&StL 5½s'74 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 NY Ct&StL 4½s'78	86¼	85⅝	86¼
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	104	104	104
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	100 26-32		
53 NY Edis 3¼s'65	100	99⅞	100
3 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 NY Lack&W 4s '57D A	97¾	97¾	97¾
15 NYNH&H 4½s '67	42	42	42
2 NYNHH 4s '57	19½	19¼	19¼
3 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	22	21¾	21¾
14 NY Steam 6s '47	104¾	104¼	104¼
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
6 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	13	12⅞	12⅞
5 Niagara Sh 5½s'30	102	102	102
1 Norfolk & So 5s '41	80	80	80
12 Norf & W 4s '96	116⅜	116⅛	116⅜
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103	103	103
12 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Nor Cen 4½s'74	120	120	120
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	113½	113¼	113½
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	74	74
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
5 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	106½	106½	106½
1 Otis Stl 4½s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	98¼	98¼	98½
21 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	103	102½	103
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
6 Para Pict 3¼s '47	86¾	86	86¾
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
32 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¼	100⅞	101
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107¼	107¼	107¼
16 Pen RR 4½s 84 D	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102⅛	101⅞	102
2 Pen Co 3½sC '42	105	105	105
15 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99⅜	99¼	99¼
20 Pen RR 3¼s '52	107⅜	107	107
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
168 Philips D 3½s'52 wi	109¼	108⅝	109
1 Phila Co 5s '67	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
33 Phil Elec 3½s'67	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
2 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	109⅜	109¼	109¼
12 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	25¼	25	25¼
9 Philippine Ry 4s '37	20½	20	20½
1 PCC & StL 5s '70A	117¼	117¼	117¼
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	87	87	87
23 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57¾	55⅞	57¾
24 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24½	23⅞	24½
10 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95	95	95
70 Pure Oil 4½s 1942 ww	112	111⅝	112
13 Pure Oil 4½s'59 ww	109½	108½	109½
1 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	105	105	105
5 Readg 4½s'97 A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Readg 4½s'97 B	106⅜	106¼	106¼
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Republic Stl 5½s'54	117	117	117
6 Republic Steel 4½s'61	95⅜	95	95⅛
4 Republic Stl 4½s'56	96½	96¼	96½
4 Republic Stl 4½s 50	154⅝	154⅜	154⅝
2 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	102B	102⅛	102⅜
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 R I Ark&La 4½s'34	18½	18½	18½
4 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	75½	75½	75½
3 St L S F 5s'50 B	23	23	23
1 St L&SF 5s '50 ct	22¼	22¼	22¼
10 St L S F 4½s'78	21¾	21⅝	21¾
1 St L S F 4s'50 A	23	23	23
2 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	22	22	22
5 St L SW 2nd 4s'89	53	51½	53
5 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	17½	17½	17½
1 SA&A Pass 4s'43	102	102	102
5 Seab A L cn 6s'45	16	15½	15½
2 Shar Steel 4½s'51	108	108	108
37 Shell Un 3½s'51	98¾	98½	98¾
8 Shell Un 4s'47	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	98½	98½	98½
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
13 Sou Pac 4½s'81	85⅞	85½	85⅞
3 So Pac 4½s'69	87	87	87
5 So Pac rfg 4s '81	105⅜	105¼	105¼
2 So Pac cit 4s'49	94½	94½	94½
30 So Pac 3¾s'46	99½	99⅜	99⅜
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
6 South Ry 6½s'56	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 South Ry gen 5s'56	106½	106½	106½
5 South Ry gen 4s'56	76	76	76
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
4 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
7 Studebaker 6s cv '45	107	105¼	107
1 Swift Stl 4½s '52	143	142	142
1 Symingt Gould '56 ww	120½	120½	120½
3 T C I & R 5s '57	87	87	87
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	74	74	74
13 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	103	103	103
42 Third Ave aj 5s '60	20	17¼	17½
8 Third Ave 4s '60	47¾	47½	47½
17 Tidewat A Oil 3½s'52	100½	100½	100½
12 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	108	108	108
13 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	112¾	113
4 Un Pac 4½s '78	96½	96¼	96¼
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
11 Un Pac 3½s '71	96¼	96	96
1 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾

Total today (June 18), 4,248,000; previous day—7,887,000; week ago—7,367,000; year ago—7,945,000; two years ago—12,424,000; Jan. 1 to date—1,636,566,000; year ago—1,724,397,000; two years ago—1,620,444,000.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri.	Thurs.
Advances	409	302
Declines	180	369
Unchanged	156	168
Total issues	745	839

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)
By the Associated Press

Today	64.6	Prev. day	64.4
Month ago	67.8	Year ago	63.5
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	63.8

FHA Finds Demand Is Increasing For Insured Mortgages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The volume of residential mortgages accepted for insurance by the FHA during the first five months of 1937 increased 51 per cent above the like period of last year, according to Stewart McDonald, Federal housing administrator.

A total of $197,732,626 of insured mortgage had been accepted in the period Jan. 1 to June 1, while for the similar months of 1936 the total accepted was $130,427,142. May total of $44,387,426 exceeded May last year by approximately $8,000,000.

Cumulative totals for the two and a half years of operation show that the Administration has accepted for insurance approximately 200,000 residential mortgages amounting to more than $806,000,000.

As of June 1 debentures have been issued covering insurance on 26 properties which have been foreclosed by mortgagees and turned over to the administrator.

"On these 26 properties," Mr. McDonald said, "debentures of $110,489 have been issued to mortgagees. Fourteen of the properties have been sold, and debentures on five of the properties, in the amount of $20,667, have been retired, leaving debentures outstanding as of June 1 in the amount of $89,822."

He added further that the foreclosure record of the administration demonstrates that the FHA is reducing the hazards in home buying, making it a safer undertaking for the borrower and the lender.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 U S Rub 5s '47	106⅞	106¾	106¾
9 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
9 Utah P & L 5s '44	101¼	100¼	101¼
3 Util P & L 5½s '47	50½	50	50
6 Util P & L 5s'59	49½	49½	49½
2 Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
5 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	22¼	22½	22¼
1 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	102	102	102
2 Virginia Ry 3s '66	104½	104½	104½
9 Wabash 1st 5s '39	91¼	91	91
9 Walwrth 4s '55	78¼	77½	77½
8 Warner Bros 6s '39	94¼	94¼	94¼
15 Wed Md 5½s '77A	107½	107½	107½
12 Wed Md 4s '52	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 West Un 5s '38	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
22 Western Un 5s '51	99⅝	99¼	99¼
7 Western Un 51 '60	100	99¼	99¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
1 White Sew Ma 6s '40	103½	103½	103½
1 Wick-Sp 1st 7s '35 ct	34	34	34
1 Wick-Sp cv 7s '35 ct	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Wilgesb & E 5s '42	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
12 Wilson & Co 4½s '55	101	100¾	101
6 Wis Cen 4s '49	25	25	25
44 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101	100¾	100⅞
11 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	129	127½	129
2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	97	97	97
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	12¼	12¼	13¼
25 Argentine 4s '72	91⅜	91⅝	91⅝
6 Argentine 4½s '71	100⅜	100½	100½
14 Argentine 6s '57 A	100 27-32	100 27-32	100 27-32
19 Arg 6s '9 Oct	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Arg 6s 1960 May	101 23-32	101 23-32	101 23-32
13 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100 27-32	100 27-32	100 27-32
2 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32
8 Arg 6s 1961 May	101 23-32	101 22-32	101 22-32
3 Argentine 5½s'62	100 13-32	100 13-32	100 13-32
1 Australia 5s '55	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Australia 4½s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Belgium 7s '55	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Berlin City 6½s'50	24	24	24
2 Berlin City 6s '58	23½	23½	23½
2 Brazil 8s '41	46⅞	46	46⅝
18 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	39⅜	39	39
11 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	39½	39	39⅛
13 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	40¼	39¾	39¾
1 Brisbane 5s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Brisbane 5s'58	100½	100½	100½
1 Brisbane 6s'50	103	103	103
10 Buenos A 6½s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Buen A 4½s 5¾s '77	79⅛	79⅛	79¼
4 Canada 5s '52	112⅜	112	112⅜
1 Canad 4s '60	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞
9 Canada 3¼s '61	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
7 Canada 3s '67	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17¼	17¼	17½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Chile 7s '42	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
18 Chile 6s '60	20¾	20½

Cronin Team Knocking at First Division Door—Harvard Sailors Second in Series

Boston Red Sox Sweep Chicago Four-Game Series

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With four straight victories over the troublesome Chicago White Sox behind them, the fifth-place Red Sox today faced a four-game series with the Indians, confident of being in the first division of the American League before Sunday. Only one contest separates Boston and Cleveland in the standing, and the Indians have just finished losing three straight to the Yankees.

After yesterday's game, which saw the Red Sox win a doubleheader from the White Sox, 5 to 2 and 3 to 2, the Boston club was only 5½ games behind the leading Yankees, although still occupying a place in the second division. So close is the American League flag scramble at the moment, any one of the first five clubs could finish at the top of the ladder.

Won Four in West

The sudden awakening of the Red Sox is the talk of the circuit. Returning from the West recently with only four victories in 11 starts, Joe Cronin's outfit proceeded to push Chicago's nose into the Fenway Park sod four successive afternoons, which, in view of the recent power displayed by the visiting westerns, is something to write home about.

There are several reasons for the improvement shown by Cronin's crew. The addition of Chapman to the outfield has inserted new spirit and hustle, and his hitting has jumped several points since his arrival from Washington. Ben's speed has strengthened the Red Sox offensively and defensively. Buck Newsom is a great help to Cronin's mound staff, giving Joe a hard worker who can relieve, occasionally, as well as start.

Then there is Roger Cramer. "Rog" took part in only one game on the club's latest western tour because of an injury, but since returning to center field in the White Sox series, the rangy gardener has played sensational ball. He is easily the outstanding center fielder in the majors today. Also, the improvement of Colonel Buster Mills in left field has helped. Buster is in the big leagues to stay this time.

And don't forget Cronin. Joe's comeback this season is one of the most remarkable in the modern history of baseball, and, perhaps, should receive most of the credit for the team's rise.

Marcum Still Out

The entire team played brilliant defensive ball against the White Sox. Everything Cronin tried seemed to work, while the visitors couldn't make one and one equal two. Moving into Boston in second place just one-half game behind the Yankees, the White Sox this morning stood third, four full contests to the rear and dangerously close to sliding further down in the race.

Grove, Newsom, Wilson and Walberg all pitched nine innings against the White Sox in the Fenway series and collectively allowed only seven runs. Now if Johnny Marcum can soon recover from his injury and take a place on the firing line, Cronin will be well supplied with starting pitchers for a change. Wilson limited the Chicago batters to five hits in the opener yesterday and Walberg kept 10 scattered in the second contest, which went 10 innings.

The doubleheader was featured by great defensive plays on both sides. Chapman made a sensational running catch of Radcliff's liner in the first inning of the second game. One inning latter, Cramer contributed a leaping one-hand stab of Piet's liner next to the left-centerfield wall. It was one of the season's best catches. Cronin played a sparkling game at shortstop, as did Luke Appling for the White Sox.

The Yankees defeated the Indians yesterday, 9 to 7, pounding three of Steve O'Neill's four pitchers for 14 hits. Dickey, Selkirk and Crosetti hit homers for New York, with Averill and Trosky doing likewise for Cleveland. Selkirk had a perfect day at bat, four for four.

The only National League game yesterday saw the Phillies beat the Cardinals, 13 to 7, making 11 hits off Dizzy Dean during the first seven innings. It was the initial triumph of the season for the Phils over the Cards.

Don Budge Reaches Queens Club Final

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Red-haired Don Budge, America's top-ranking tennis star, swept into the final round of the Queens Club tournament today with an easy 6—2, 6—0 victory over Fumiteru Nakano, Japanese Davis Cup player.

Kay Stammers, British ace, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowsko of Poland will meet in the women's finals. Miss Stammers eliminated Mrs. J. B. Pittman of England, 6—0, 6—1, while Mlle. Jedrzejowska defeated Margaret Scriven, another British star, 6—2, 10—8.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England's chief hope to retain the Davis Cup, joined Budge in the final round with a had-fought victory over Wayne Sabin, American Davis Cup team member from Hollywood, Calif. The scores were 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Budge and Gene Mako, American Davis Cup doubles combination, advanced to the final in defense of their doubles title by defeating Hal Surface of Kansas City and Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., 6—1, 6—3. Christian Boussus and Yvon Petra of France will be their opponents in the finals.

College Baseball Result

Yale 7, Indiana 5

College Yachtsmen Skimming the Ocean

International

Scene Off Port Washington, L. I.

Intercollegiate Sailors Piloting Their Boats in the 1937 Series for the William McMillan Cup, Which Was Won by Yale. In the Foreground Is a Harvard Yacht, With Pilot Lawson at the Helm. Harvard Placed Second in the Standing

Yale Skippers Take College Yacht Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., June 18—Yale's skippers, John Field and Fred Brooke, sailed the Elis to their first leg victory for the McMillan Cup yesterday in this year's annual National Intercollegiate yacht racing championships held off this port.

Scoring only one first in the six races, but finishing consistently in the upper bracket, both skippers led the way to the Yale triumph. Harvard was second 6¼ points behind their famous rivals and Williams was 2¼ points astern for the third berth.

Defending champions, Princeton, despite two firsts in yesterday's last two races, were unable to do better than fourth. Dartmouth followed Princeton in the ratline standing while Cornell fell into the anchor berth. Final point standings were as follows:

Yale 98¼, Harvard 89½, Williams 87¼, Princeton 76½, Dartmouth 59, Cornell 58.

Ulbrickson Still Undecided About Crew for Varsity

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Still debating over his lineup for Tuesday's intercollegiate rowing regatta, Al Ulbrickson, coach of the Washington Huskies, indicated he would depend on a time trial, probably today, to decide whether the varsity of junior varsity would row in the four-mile feature event.

Although other coaches of the college fleet refused to take the Huskies' coach seriously, especially in view of the varsity's fine competitive record, Washington officials said that should the Jayvee beat the varsity decisively, then the former would row in the big event and the latter in the three-mile contest.

Ulbrickson had all three of his boats out for a twilight row, sending them over four miles of a bumpy river at a swift pace. The Huskies apparently were ready for a time trial when their coach sent them to the starting line, but he stopped them near their own boathouse for instructions. Still not satisfied, he ordered the three crews up past Columbia's quarters before permitting them to return home for dinner.

River conditions forced Cornell and California to cancel time trials, but the coaches said they would go against the watch today. The Ithacans rowed down past the finish line at a beat of 24 and on the return set it up to 26. The Golden Bears from the west coast spent the day practicing starts and sprints.

Navy, eastern favorite, got in a long pull but kept the beat low. The Middies went downstream to the bridge and then up the river past Columbia's boathouse before calling a halt. Coach Buck Walsh has set up a movie machine so that he can show his charges pictures of other crews in action.

Following his usual custom, Coach Jim Ten Eyck gave the Syracuse crews plenty of work, sending them eight miles. Columbia continued to practice in secret, going upstream again for brief sprints at racing beat. Wisconsin, after a lull during the morning when the Badgers worked out for the photographers, got in 10 long miles in the afternoon.

Three Masters Win In Second Round of Chess

KEMERI, Latvia, June 18 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky and Reuben Fine, both of New York and the only Americans in the international chess masters tournament here, adjourned their games in the second round yesterday.

Three men won their matches. Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia, L. Rellstab of Germany and H. Berg of Latvia. Berg's score headed the list. Adjourned games only will be played today. The summary:

First Board—Rellstab defeated G. Stahlberg, Sweden.
Second Board—E. Book, Finland, drew with M. Ozols, Latvia.
Third Board—V. Petrow, Latvia, drew with Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland.
Fourth Board—P. Keres, Estonia, adjourned with Reshevsky.
Fifth Board—M. Hasenfuss, Latvia, lost to Flohr.
Sixth Board—Fine adjourned with M. Feigin, Latvia.
Seventh Board—Berg defeated S. Landau, the Netherlands.
Eighth Board—E. Steiner, Hungary, adjourned with V. Mikenas, Lithuania.
Ninth Board—A. Apscheneek, Latvia, drew with Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France.
First Round Adjourned Games—Apscheneek drew with Rellstab; Feigin drew with Hasenfuss.

Dunlap Is Eliminated

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—The defending champion, and one former title holder were included in the list of casualties as the field was reduced to eight in the first day of match play in the Metropolitan amateur golf championship. George T. Dunlap Jr., shooting to make it two in a row, struck his colors in the first round to 18-year old Wilson Flohr, of the Canoe Brook Country Club, and a freshman at Dartmouth College. Flohr won by one hole, sinking a 35-foot putt on the home green to score a winning birdie 3, after Dunlap had wiped out a three-hole deficit on the three preceding holes. A short time later E. Horton Amory Jr., a senior at Yale and a member of the Siwanoy Country Club, knocked out Mark Stuart, the 1933 champion on the nineteenth hole. Dormie one coming to the home green, Armory missed a four putt to end the match. Stuart flubbed a short one at the first extra hole to lose.

Two Tie for Medal

LONDON, Ont., June 18 (CP)—A home-course player and one Toronto entrant led the way yesterday for 16 qualifiers in the opening day's play for the Ontario amateur golf championship over rain-soaked Sunningdale course. Bob Wilson, Sunningdale, and W. Eckhardt, Toronto Mississauga, posted par 72's to head the list, while two former champions failed to qualify for the title J. G. (Sonny) Adams, Toronto, will seek to retain.

On Sport's Horizon

Perennial Battle

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The clash this week end between the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet at Berkeley, Calif., and the Princeton invitation meet brings forward once more the perennial battle for preference dates which the enormous increase in sports events of late years has forced to the front. With only 52 Saturdays and a few holidays available, practically every form of sport has to share dates with all sorts of other contending events, battling to obtain the picked members of the group to which they belong.

In this struggle, the N. C. A. A. has been prominent, bringing forth its programs with little recognition of the rights of older established organizations, and keeping stars of the colleges from many forms of competition outside the intercollegiate ranks. Thus, the California pole vaulters, and in fact all the representatives now competing at Berkeley, were out of the I. C. 4-A meet largely on account of the championships this week end, as well as most of the other eastern track events of this summer.

Similar clashes in other sports have been increasingly frequent, and several of the most prominent sports organizations have had to make special arrangements to prevent newcomers from drawing away from the older clubs the stars who in former years planned their summers and other seasons to include a trip to the various championships. In lawn tennis, a special sanction and schedule committee, maps out the entire season, refusing sanctions to cut into the big grass-court tournaments of the East, which play a large part in the annual tests which ultimately settle the choices for Davis Cup and Wightman Cup players, as well as the National rankings.

Back to Grass Courts

The experiment of sending the National Intercollegiates to the midwest, for clay-court play proved such a mistake, that it has now been restored to grass, at its oldtime home, Merion Cricket Club, near Philadelphia, and it is open to question, whether the expiration of the current agreement with Culver Military Academy for the annual staging of the National junior championships there, will not bring this event also back to grass. Even so fine a player as Bryan M. Grant Jr. was not considered available for international play until he abandoned his preference for clay-court play, and proved his fitness on grass.

Probably the toughest problem, however, developed in football, which has only a limited period of 12 weeks at most, with a slight overflow in the South and on the Pacific Coast, to carry on a swarm of games that fill every available date to overflowing. Frequently, right here in the East, a November Saturday, or Thanksgiving Day, will leave the would-be spectator unable to decide which of a half-dozen games is likely to be the one to prefer. Last year, two of the greatest classics, the Yale-Princeton and Army-Navy games, came on the same day, while half a dozen more were also of only slightly less prominence.

The conflict to bring out suitable opponents has also developed battles for dates far in advance, so that practically every graduate manager has to book many of his games two and three years in advance, in order to obtain opponents of a caliber which will satisfy his alumni. Today, a student fresh from his entrance examinations, who has a taste for the game, and in the opinion of the coach, may fit into the team, can know what teams he will oppose all the way up to his junior year, and in some cases, through his entire college career.

After the Trackmen

Now, also, the trackmen who will be the leading candidates for the next Olympic Games are being approached at every hand to appear in this, that or the other meet, either as a part of their college team or in their individual capacity. Winter and summer, the demand continues, and it is natural that one so sought after should see what seems to offer the greatest inducements before committing himself.

In golf, also, the demand for a winner of the National open or the P. G. A., is so great, that even a trip to Europe as a member of the Ryder Cup team, once the greatest of honors, leaves Ralph Guldahl doubtful whether he really should avail himself of the opportunity, or stay here and capitalize his success in exhibition matches, and testimonials. So, also, Frederick J. Perry and E. Ellsworth Vines Jr., when their demands in regard to the European professional lawn tennis championship are refused, prefer to remain outside of the competition, as less profitable than exhibition play.

Even in minor sports, such as basketball, swimming and the like, the promotors are always on the lookout for well-advertised material, and teams are brought clear across the continent to compete with the local college teams, as stellar attractions.

So the scramble goes on, until we are now approaching a spirit that harks back to the old Roman gladiatorial days, when the prototypes of modern dictators scoured the world to obtain material for their shows. How will it end?

Endeavours in Best Brush Since Arrival

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18 (AP)—A stiff southeast breeze yesterday gave T. O. M. Sopwith's two potential challengers for the America's Cup, Endeavour I and Endeavour II, the best brush they have had since leaving British waters.

While no attempt was made to put the two yachts through a race, they sailed together, and, running before the wind on the return to port with every sail crowded on, Endeavour I was the first to reach her moorings. Sopwith has until July 1 to indicate which of the two graceful sloops he will use against the America's Cup defender, which has yet to be chosen. The first race in his challenge for the cup is scheduled for July 31.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	48	185	44	77	.416
Gehrig, Yankees	50	188	39	74	.394
Vaughan, Pirates	49	196	32	74	.378
Jordan, Reds	40	128	20	48	.375
Bell, Browns	50	202	33	75	.371
Greenberg, Tigers	52	201	51	79	.363

Clay Court Tennis Off Again

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Rain again held up the United States clay courts tennis tournament yesterday and officials decided to start the fourth-round singles play today in the hope that finals may be played by Sunday. Doubles play also will begin today, with all courts at the River Forest Tennis Club slated to be in use.

Johnson Re-elected

BERKELEY, Calif., June 18 (AP)—Franklin P. Johnson of Drake University will lead the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association again. At the annual meeting of N. C. A. A. members yesterday he was re-elected president, Fred Tootell of Rhode Island State was elected vice-president; Brutus Hamilton of University of California secretary and treasurer.

Slater Wins Coast Title

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—William W. Slater of U. C. L. A. won the second annual Pacific coast intercollegiate yacht championship. He scored 15 points, John Bowman of Stanford finished last with 6 points.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	32	24	.571
Toledo	30	24	.556
Indianapolis	29	24	.547
Milwaukee	28	25	.528
Columbus	27	28	.491
Louisville	23	28	.451
St. Paul	22	30	.423
Kansas City	20	28	.417

Results June 17
(No games scheduled.)

Babe Didrikson Loses In Western Open Golf

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Helen Hicks did her part again yesterday but Dorothy Foster, 23-year-old music teacher from Springfield, Ill., wrecked prospects for an all "business woman" final in the western women's open tournament by conquering Babe Didrikson in a 19-hole struggle at the Beverly Country Club.

Miss Hicks kept the "business woman" final idea alive by trouncing Paula Parker, 19-year-old Milwaukee girl, 6 and 5. The route, and Miss Foster, however, were too much for the Texas Babe. Miss Didrikson finished the first half of the journey 1 up on Miss Foster.

New Brunswick Riflemen Win

BEDFORD, N. S., June 18 (CP)—Markmanship that set a new meet record yesterday gave New Brunswick riflemen the inter-maritime rifle championship, fired on Bedford rifle ranges by teams representing New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Shooting an aggregate score of 804—just two more than the previous record set up last year by the Prince Edward Island squad—the winners had a five-point margin on the defending Island team. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards. Nova Scotia trailed one point behind the Prince Edward Island marksmen with 798.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	41	13	.759
Montreal	36	21	.588
Buffalo	27	23	.540
Syracuse	27	25	.519
Toronto	27	28	.491
Rochester	23	30	.434
Jersey City	16	32	.333
Baltimore	15	34	.306

Results June 17
Newark 4, Rochester 3.
Newark 3, Rochester 3.
Baltimore 2, Toronto 1.
Montreal 2, Jersey City 1.
Montreal 4, Jersey City 2.
Buffalo at Syracuse (postponed).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	18	.633
Detroit	30	22	.577
Chicago	28	23	.549
Cleveland	26	22	.542
Boston	24	22	.522
Washington	21	29	.420
Philadelphia	18	29	.383
St Louis	17	30	.382

Results June 17
Boston 5, Chicago 2
Boston 3, Chicago 2 (10 innings)
New York 9, Cleveland 7.
Other games postponed

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	31	19	.620
New York	32	20	.615
St. Louis	28	21	.571
Pittsburgh	27	22	.551
Brooklyn	21	25	.457
Boston	20	28	.417
Philadelphia	20	31	.392
Cincinnati	18	31	.367

Results June 17
Philadelphia 13, St. Louis 7.
Other games postponed.

Long Row for Harvard

RED TOP, Conn., June 18 (AP)—The Harvard crews confined their preparations for the Yale regatta here June 25 by engaging in long paddling trips up and down the Thames River last night with the varsity carrying off long-distance honors by traveling 10 miles.

Kansas Flier Has Troubles At Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18 (AP)—He set the world record of 4:06.7 in winning the first Princeton invitation mile race three years ago. Yet barrel-chested Glenn Cunningham, whose flying spikes have tossed cinders into the eyes of untold rivals, otherwise has been singularly unsuccessful on the Palmer Stadium track.

In 1935, when New Zealand's blond Jack Lovelock was the winner in 4:11.2, Cunningham trailed him by 12 yards, Bill Bonthron by two. In June of last year his 4:13.6 for second place was two-tenths of a second off the victorious pace of Gene Venzke.

Last October, when a crack field of milers entertained the crowd between the halves of the Princeton-Williams football game, it was Archie San Romani, another, but smaller, Kansan, who broke the tape in 4:09, with Lovelock second and Cunningham third by four full seconds.

Tomorrow big Glenn, who has all the mannerisms of a high-spirited horse while he's warming up for a race, again will face the starter in Princeton's horseshoe stadium. Lovelock won't be there, nor will Bonthron. Both have quit competitive running.

But San Romani will be back, seeking the honor of being the first man to repeat in this classic test. Venzke, too, will be on hand, with Luigi Beccali of Italy, and the newest threat to the Cunningham-San Romani-Kansas domination of the mile, Don Lash of Indiana.

The sandy-haired Hoosier, who whipped Beccali and Venzke in a "special" at the Penn relays in April, is in fine shape after working out daily since his arrival last Monday, despite reports that he would withdraw from the meet.

It is Lash's second venture at the distance on this track. He was a starter last October, but withdrew after sustaining an injury on the first lap.

In last June's invitation he cut the world record for the two-mile to 8:58.3, then came back in July and the National A. A. U. championships to set an American record at three miles while winning the 10,000-meter title, and set a new meet record in winning the 5000 meters.

His best time for the mile this spring was the 4:09.7 performance he delivered for Indiana in a triangular meet last month.

The mile, as usual, will be the final event on tomorrow's program. The pole vaulters will begin their long session at 5 p. m. (E. D. T.), with the first race, the two mile, at 5:15, followed by the 220-yard low hurdles, half-mile, two-mile steeplechase, quarter-mile and mile.

South Africans Win Five

MONTREAL, June 18 (CP)—The touring South African bowling team swept five of six matches from western Montreal players yesterday in the second day's exhibition play of their Canadian visit. They turned back the Montrealers by an aggregate score of 150-94. Only Montreal rink to gain a win was a quartet from the Notre Dame de Grace Club under T. L. Allan, which defeated A. Napier's South African four 20-11.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	47	29	.618
San Francisco	46	31	.597
San Diego	43	35	.551
Los Angeles	40	35	.533
Seattle	37	38	.493
Portland	35	39	.473
Oakland	29	48	.377
Missions	28	50	.359

Results June 17
San Francisco 3, Missions 0
San Francisco 6, Missions 1.
Oakland 6, Portland 3.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 2.
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 4.

And Talking of . . . Pony Polo

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Difficult Job on Hand

LONDON—Capt. C. T. I. Roark will do some pretty hard thinking as well as hard galloping in the course of the 1937 British pony polo season. For to him has been delegated the responsibility of selecting and leading the team that the Hurlingham Club hopes to send to the Argentine next fall. The word "hopes" is used advisedly, because the acceptance of the invitation to play in South America depends upon the raising of a side considered likely to give a good account of itself in the country which furnished last August the winners of the polo championship at the Berlin Olympic Games.

True, the Argentinians did not have much to beat in that competition, since the United States did not participate and Britain was represented by a quartet other than its best; but there was no mistaking the victors' "class," which was proved again most conclusively later in the year, when they met the United States stars at Meadow Brook for The Cup of the Americas. For the first time since 1914, the U. S. A. was defeated in an international series, the scores being 21 to 9 (just think of it!) and 8 to 4.

Strong Opposition

Captain Roark will have many excellent opportunities for seeing British talent severely tested this summer. Thanks to the visit of some splendid players from abroad, the Nawab of Bhopal's team from India and the Goulbourn team from New South Wales, Australia, composed of the famous four Ashton brothers, G. G.; J. H.; P. S. H.; and R. R. Their handicaps are seven, seven, four and six goals, respectively. As supernumerary they have R. Skene (6). Both these sides are splendidly mounted. The Nawab sent over 47 ponies and the Ashtons have at their disposal more than 30. The Nawab, himself, is handicapped at eight goals, as is Rao Raja Hanut Singh, and their two team-mates, Rajkumar Prithi Singh and Capt. Walford, are on the seven mark.

In addition to the Goulbourn and Bhopal teams there are seven sides taking part in this season's chief events—the Knaves, for whom Captain Roark (handicap 8) is playing after more than a year's absence from Britain; the Jaguars, who have already won the Roehampton "Open" Cup for 1937 with the aid of the Americans, Stephen Sanford (6) and Winston Guest (8), and the British Westchester Cup player, Gerald Balding (8); Someries House; Cowdray Park; Alsdean; Wanderers; and the Four Winds. The last-named is an Irish combination, comprising Hesketh Hughes and Capt. H. P. Guinness, who represented Great Britain against the United States last summer, Capt. G. E. Prior-Palmer, reserve for the British team, and Capt. B. J. Fowler, a rival candidate to Hughes for the position of Britain's No. 1.

Although it is London polo that gets all the headlines, the game in England is played more widely than most people probably imagine. To take three points at random—the West Somerset Polo Club has certainly one of the most picturesque grounds in the country; in the north at Harrogate the game has a stronghold; and only the other day I learned that officers have been elected for a new club in East Anglia that has available a ground of 27 acres quite close to Ipswich.

In the Weather's Hands

Like England's national summer game, cricket, polo is very dependent upon the caprices of the weather. Last season, for example, the program was so curtailed by rain that the London grounds were looking in particularly fine shape at the time when the 1937 campaign should have started. This rather pleasing compensation to the managements was unfortunately offset by the fact that the 1937 campaign could not start when it should have for precisely the same cause that led to the grounds being so thoroughly rested. Twenty six days after the nominal opening of the London season the number of games played was three.

The outstanding events each summer—apart of course from international engagements in which visiting sides may be concerned—are the competitions for the "Open" cups at the three London clubs, Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton. At the time of writing only one of these tournaments had been decided, for the Roehampton Open Challenge Cup. The trophy was won (as I have said) by the Jaguars who, in defiance of zoological similitude, hunted very much as a pack and dispelled the Four Winds in the final by 13 goals to 3. The personnel of the winning team was: The Hon. Keith Rous, Stephen Sanford, Gerald Balding and Winston Guest (back)

Pulling the Public

Perhaps the presence of so many horse-loving visitors from various parts of the British Empire in this gay Coronation Year has something to do with the fact that polo has been drawing larger crowds this summer; but I suspect that the increased popularity of horse-riding among the general public has something to do with it as well. Plus the important fact that the polo organizers are catering to the Man in the Street as a spectator more than was formerly their custom. Why, at exclusive Hurlingham they have gone so far as to pull down the temporary structure erected for the public on the east side of the No. 1 ground and substitute a new brick and concrete stand with comfortable seats (price 2s. 6d.) in it, and refreshments obtainable nearby.

The unexpectedly good showing of Britain's team against U. S. A. in last summer's Westchester Cup matches at Hurlingham, which produced, I may say, one of the finest games seen in this country for many a long year (the first, in which the score was 10 to 9 in America's favor) kindled new public interest in the revival of British polo. And I can't imagine that this would lapse for any reason other than the old one that the public has insufficient opportunities to see the game.

After all, polo needs no boosting as a spectacle. Whether you understand its subtleties or not, it is one of the most vivid, satisfying and exciting of sports to watch or to play. The mere hitting of a ball at a gallop is a thrill and a poem of movement. Even though,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says.

Drawn by John A. May

"It's a sit-down strike."

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Record Recreation Season Awaited by New England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 18—New England is today throwing wide its doors to the army of visitors, who help make recreation the second largest industry in this region.

According to figures from the New England Regional Planning Commission, the recreational industry is second in size only to the textile industry, and from the rapidity with which the first is growing, it may soon stand at the top of New England's industrial list.

The value of recreational property in New England today approximates $480,000,000, the commission reports. In 1917 the income from this industry was estimated at $115,000,000. In 1935 the income had grown to $400,000,000, or 83½ per cent of the investment.

Old New England Industry

New England has been catering to summer visitors, the commission states, since 1729, when West Indian and South Carolina planters first visited Newport, R. I. In intervening years, a survey reveals, much has been accomplished to improve transportation and facilities in the six states.

During Washington's first term as President, post riders took six days in summer and nine days in winter to make the 240-mile trip from Boston to New York. Today the trip can be made by plane in one hour and 24 minutes. Highways have been bettered, but here, the commission declares, is still much room for improvement.

"Future highway development in New England," according to the commission, "will . . . incorporate modern principles of design. Throughways will bypass congested urban areas; opposing lanes of traffic will be separated by a center park strip; dangerous railway intersections will be handled by grade separation, and highway intersections by cloverleaf or rotary traffic design.

Modern Highway Plans

"The borderland along the highways will be controlled by the state highway departments to prevent unsightly roadside developments and to prevent the access of vehicles except at properly located and designed entrances. There will be provision for pedestrian paths along the highways and over bridges where justified, and proper curves, banking and visiblity will provide for fast-moving traffic."

In deciding where he will spend his vacation, the summer visitor has many attractions to choose from. New England possesses mountains and seashore, lakes and forests, streams and woodlands, town and country. More than 2000 miles of coast line extend from Maine to Long Island Sound. More than 5000 lakes are scattered throughout the region.

More than 25 per cent of the people in the United States live within a day's drive of New England, and during 1935 more than 3,000,000 visitors were attracted to recreational centers here.

In an effort to keep a constant stream of visitors coming to New England, a vigorous program of conservation and recreational development is now being carried out. In accordance with federal legislation enacted in 1936, the National Park Service is making a survey of New England's park, parkway and recreational areas. In this work the New England Regional Planning Commission and the planning boards of the six states are co-operating.

The Civilian Conservation Corps and Work Relief Administration have developed around 40 bathing centers here with beaches, bathhouses, modern sanitation and parking spaces. They have constructed many artificial ponds for recreation, conservation and general landscape purposes.

Besides these, New England presents a cultural quality in its recreational appeal. It has, the commission points out, many historic sites and buildings, village commons reminiscent of Colonial days and meeting places where the abolition of slavery was first agitated.

The region also contains innumerable mountain trails, of which the two longest are the Appalachian Trail from Mount Katahdin, Maine, which run through eventually to Mount Oglethorpe, Ga., and the Long Trail in Vermont, extending from the Massachusetts state line to Jay Peak and the Canadian border.

New England tramping trails total more than 3500 miles, and in the White Mountain National Forest alone there are nearly 1000 miles of trails. Various trail clubs and public agencies affiliated with the New England Trail conference are constantly working to develop tramping facilities, particularly in the more densely settled states in southern New England.

Hikers and Bicyclists

A chain of inexpensive overnight accommodations for hikers and bicyclists was opened in June, 1935, by a private organization interested in encouraging young people to use their leisure time to better advantage. Called the Youth Hostel, the chain extends from Northfield, Mass., over a 500-mile circuit through the White and Green Mountains. Most of the route follows existing byroads, although some parts include heavily traveled highways.

With interest in horseback riding increasing, the Green Mountain and New Hampshire Horse Association and the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association have marked and published guidebooks for approximately 2000 miles of public byroads in the two states. Overnight and stabling accommodations are provided at convenient intervals. Extensions of existing and development of new trails are proposed by State and private agencies.

There are more than 500 golf clubs in New England, with approximately 350 located in or near urban areas. The remainder owe their existence entirely to vacationists. Although municipal courses are comparatively new, about 25 cities already possess them. Rates on these courses are low, both for visitors and residents.

Many Yacht Clubs

Yacht clubs dot the entire New England coast. Approximately 600 summer camps—one fifth of the total in the country—are located here.

Besides the New England Regional Planning Commission, there are 215 municipal planning boards and the six State Planning Boards. All are co-operating to provide a definite plan for recreation for the region. The National Park service is lending a hand and all agencies are trying to make New England more attractive and more lucrative.

So New England today is cleaning house. As the New England Regional Planning Commission says, "Who wouldn't for $400,000,000?"

Employer Sets Up Trust Fund

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 18—Seeking to restore the harmony between employer and employee that existed in many small factories when he started in business 30 years ago, Harmon Elliott, president of the Elliott Addressing Machine Company, called the 350 workers of his factory together yesterday and informed them he had created a trust fund of $250,000 for their sole benefit.

"I wanted to make by deeds, instead of words, a mighty answer to the politicians who are trying to stir up class hatred," said Mr. Elliott in explaining the reason for his benefaction.

"It seems to me the politicians are simply putting their hands in my pocket and handing out my money, and thus with my money they are getting my employees to feel gradually that their future depends more on politicians than on me."

The annual income of the fund, estimated at $17,500 will go on Dec. 1 each year to employees with more than 10 years' service. Mr. Elliott explained. When the trust fund ends, or the factory is closed or sold, the principal will be divided among all factory employees having a record of more than three years' service. The principal will be divided according to length of service and not according to pay scale, although the yearly income will be divided according to rate of pay, Elliott said.

In making this announcement, the Cambridge inventor announced also that he had approved wage increases of five cents an hour for married men and three cents an hour for unmarried men and women. This increase will cost the firm $30,000 a year.

At the same time Mr. Elliott promulgated a new factory regulation that no employee who has served for over five years may be discharged until he, personally, hears their side of the story "because I don't want such employees for any unjust reason to lose their chance of getting into the 10-year service class."

"But," he added, "I reserve the right to discharge any man who should be discharged."

Mr. Elliott is proud of the factory record of no strike in 30 years. He said he has had the trust plan under consideration for 10 years and had it drawn up April 1, his thirtieth anniversary in the business founded by his father in 1882.

Mr. Elliott paid the Government $25,000 gift tax for the privilege of sharing a quarter of a million dollars with his employees.

Light Steel Car Tested By Pennsylvania Railroad

PHILADELPHIA, June 18 (AP) – The Pennsylvania Railroad placed in experimental service a new steel box car 13½ per cent lighter than previous models. The railroad announced yesterday that the car was of standard size and the weight reduction was made through changes in design and construction. The new cars would reduce the weight of a 100-car train 335 tons.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Berengaria	June 19	Cherbourg	June 25	June 18, 8:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 am
*Ile de France	June 19	Plymouth	June 25	June 18, 8:00 pm	June 19, 7:00 am
Deutschland	June 19	Cherbourg	June 27	June 19, 1:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm
Queen Mary	June 23	Cherbourg	June 28	June 22, 8:00 pm	June 23, 7:00 am

*Countries except France must be specially addressed.

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	June 26	June 21, 4:00 pm	June 21, 8:00 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 26	June 21, 4:00 pm	June 21, 8:00 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	July 3	June 28, 4:00 pm	June 28, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

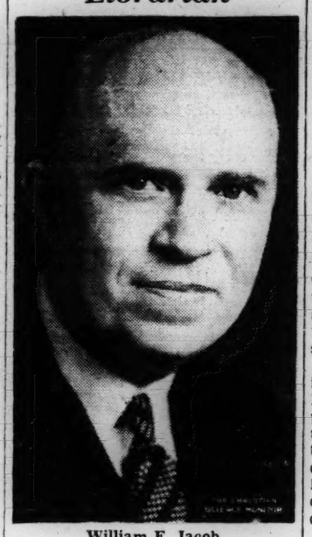
Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro	June 24	June 19, 4:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm
Monawai	Victoria	July 7	July 2, 4:00 pm	July 2, 8:00 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Librarian



William F. Jacob
Of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

Librarians Elect New Leader From General Electric

(Continued from Page 1)

in a talk by Miss Alta B. Claflin librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

"The more we know of the resources of outside institutions, and the larger our acquaintance with people who know things, within or without our own organizations, the more valuable we are as reference librarians," she said. "When our people can say, 'the library always has it or knows where to get it,' whether actually true or not, we feel that we have finally established ourselves as a necessary cog in the intricate machinery of our organization."

Miss Alma C. Mitchell, librarian of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, recommended that the libraries of business houses be made attractive to the employees by decorative posters.

"The value of a library to any organization depends primarily upon the methods used to broadcast its information," she said. "Many a business library has failed and been among the first departments to be eliminated in time of depression simply because the service idea has not been successfully sold to the executive."

Miss Caroline W. Lutz of Detroit, librarian of the research division of General Motors Corporation, speaking at the second general session yesterday, told more than 400 librarians, chiefly from business and industrial firms, that General Motors employed 240,000 persons, all of whom were theoretically the clientage of the library the corporation maintains. Experience in dealing with all classes of workers is such as to make a librarian "more and more humble," she declared.

"In all our library relations a rich human element prevails," she said. "There is no sanctum sanctorum for the librarian. It is not uncommon for the librarian to answer an urgent call by finding the material and rushing it to the man's office herself, rather than wait for the return of a messenger. Or if we have a request for some book or periodical that is in circulation, we call the borrower and ask if we may have it for a few hours with the promise that it will be returned to him when the client has finished reading it.

Miss Lutz said that she tried to familiarize herself as much as possible with a client's hobbies, whether this happened to be chicken raising or stamp collecting.

"Librarians too often wear a top hat," she continued. "There is a standard we set for ourselves that is above that demanded by industry. It is the co-operative efforts of many people that make for progress today and the special librarian has a very definite place in knowing, understanding, correlating the workers as well as the results of their labor."

Howard L. Stebbins of the Social Law Library, Boston, retiring president of the association, told how special libraries supply a growing demand for information from a public which "looks to us for aid in a complex era." To illustrate, he explained that research of a very high grade had been made possible largely through these special libraries in preparing the program for the Harvard Tercentenary last year.

Mrs. Marie Simon Goff, librarian of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, urged that "the special library in any organization should have a status equal to that of all other major departments of the organization."

Progress which has been made on a survey of 50,000 cities in the United States now being undertaken by the Bureau of the Census and Works Progress Administration employees was described by Oliver C. Short, executive assistant to the Bureau of the Census. He said "partial or complete" material from 113 cities was now on hand.

"The purpose of the project is to assist in the establishment of a national collection of documentary material under the direction of the Bureau of the Census concerning municipal governments in the United States," he added.

Daniels Honored At Worcester Tech

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 18— At Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, was today commencement speaker and recipient of the honorary degree of doctor of engineering. Others upon whom this degree was conferred were Samuel M. Stone, president of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn.; Charles Bernard Murray, president of Crowell and Murray, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, and John William Burke, consulting civil engineer of New York.

Roumania Faces School Pressure From Minorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Sons and daughters of Roumanian minorities have entered higher institutions of learning in such increasing numbers in proportion to the purely Roumanian element during the last ten years that the nationalist press has sounded an alarm and called upon the authorities to take necessary steps to turn the tide.

The outstanding minority group in Roumania is Hungarian. These Hungarians, who live for the most part in Transylvania, still control the greater part of the business in the leading cities and towns of that expansive province and cause the Roumanian authorities more concern than all other minority groups combined.

The nearly 500,000 Germans (who call themselves Saxons) do not appear to give the Roumanian authorities any more difficulty than they gave their former masters, the Hungarians, prior to the World War which moved the Roumanian frontier some 200 miles to the west at the expense of Hungary.

Figures taken from the University of Cluj, known as the capital of Transylvania, and which prior to the war was a Hungarian cultural center and the home of Count Stefan Bethlen, indicate that the number of minority students in that institution, in proportion to the whole, has increased from 27 per cent to 37 per cent since 1926, or from 606 to 1237, while the purely Roumanian element has increased in numbers from 2297 to 3354.

With the application of a new law which has just gone into effect the proportion of purely Roumanian students promises to be appreciably reduced. The law was made following an intense Iron Guard activity among Roumanian students which in some instances led to anarchy. The law called for the expulsion of those students who have not been promoted during the last two years. It has already caused the expulsion of more than 5000 students, the majority of whom are Iron Guards—or Roumanian Fascists.

The increased numbers of minority students both in the lower grades and the higher institutions are attributed chiefly to the fact that during the prolonged economic crisis, accompanied by partial crop failures and extremely low prices for farm products, the rural element, which is largely Roumanian, could not send its children to school, while the minorities in the cities and towns were less affected.

In this connection, Roumanian authorities realized soon after the World War that if the Roumanian element is to become the economic master of Transylvania one day it must lay hands on the commerce and industry of the province. To this end special schools of many kinds were founded in which the pick of the legions of young peasants living in the fertile valleys and on the mountain sides of that picturesque land are thoroughly trained. The headmaster of one of these schools told an interviewer that his boys are even taught how to be good horse traders.

The solution to the present problem, from the Roumanian point of view, is increased support from the Ministry of Public Instruction. It is proposed that scholarships, and the more generous ones, be offered to outstanding peasant boys.

Cost of Aged Aid Tripled by Change In Bay State Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., June 18—Aged persons whose financial resources have been eliminated through unemployment or other circumstances are now receiving $1,600,000 a month or more than $19,000,000 a year under the Massachusetts old age assistance set-up, Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, has disclosed.

Total old-age assistance costs have nearly tripled since Sept. 1, when the new law lowering from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age for recipients went into effect. Under the old law the expenditure for the year ending April 30, 1936 was $7,405,000.

Today 57,500 aged persons are sharing the $19,000,000 annual payments, while 29,000 were receiving aid in the $7,405,000 fund under the old law.

Thus it is readily seen that the new old-age assistance law has resulted in a 100 per cent increase in the number of cases.

And the end has not yet been reached. One thousand new cases are being added monthly. Commissioner McCarthy predicted the case load will level off at 60,000 within the next few months and stay at or near that figure permanently. The total costs probably will hover around $20,000,000 annually, unless an ambitious Legislature in the next year or two eliminates the clause in the law requiring sons and daughters of needy parents to contribute to the latter's support to the extent of their ability.

Engineer's Meeting Closes in Montreal

MONTREAL, June 18 (CP)—The Engineering Institute of Canada ended Montreal sessions of its semi-centennial convention last night and prepared to leave for Ottawa today for the windup of its fiftieth birthday gathering.

The Canadian delegates, with representatives of sister societies from many parts of the globe, spent their third day here inspecting industrial plants or relaxing at a garden party on McGill University's campus.

After two days of speeches and reading of technical papers, the 500 engineers heard only one address today. At the campus gathering, Dr. W. K. Brittain, acting principal of McGill, called on them to concern themselves more closely with the social implications of their physical achievements, with social problems and social planning.

'Tax Dodgers' Are Named At Congressional Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

poenas out against Mr. Bache and Mr. de Ronde.

When Mr. Magill was asked by Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Prog.) of Wisconsin if he had any other names available in connection with the foreign holding company practice at the present time, said:

"We are still working on our investigation but have not full details. For example, there is the case of George Westinghouse Jr., who formed a $3,000,000 corporation in the Bahamas. He reports one year from British Columbia, another from the Bahamas, another from Jamaica, so there is no catching him."

Mr. Westinghouse was not immediately identified and no further details were given by Mr. Magill.

Half-Humorous Method

Today's testimony was in the same half-humorous mood which distinguished the hearing yesterday and which is a conscious part of the Treasury Department's drive to cast ridicule on the devious legal devices by which individuals incorporate themselves as companies.

Influx of Americans setting up holding companies in the Bahamas had caused a shortage of bank vaults, said Mr. Magill, and produced conditions not unlike those in prohibition days, and in one instance caused the walls of the office of Kenneth Solomon, prominent local attorney, to be plastered with the names of company officials, inside and outside under the requirement of local law, till it became one of the curiosities of the island.

The de Ronde case came first. On Jan. 7, 1937, Mr. de Ronde took oath, according to Mr. Irey, that he was without funds and unable to pay $33,000 in taxes and interest assessed against him by the Government. Mr. Irey charged that the day before, however, Mr. de Ronde had received a $250,000 commission from the General Investment Company, in connection with a Buenos Aires transaction. Mr. de Ronde received the commission in a $100,000 check and $150,000 in currency. He deposited this in a personal holding corporation in the Bahamas called "Philip de Ronde, Ltd.," which he had formed three months before, "apparently in anticipation of this commission." Mr. de Ronde had offered to settle with the Government for $1700. Mr. Irey said the legal device used by Mr. de Ronde was of "doubtful legality," and pointed out that so far, the Treasury has lost not only its original claim of $33,000, but the income tax on the $250,000 item also.

May Be Called as Witness

In some indignation, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, the sub-chairman of the committee, demanded that de Ronde be summoned to appear before it.

Mr. Irey generalized from the de Ronde case, pointing out that there are over 100 recently formed American personal holding companies in the Bahamas, 202 in Newfoundland, 46 in Panama and 243 in Prince Edward Island.

Then came the story of how Mr. Bache, New York banker, formed the Wenonah Development Company, Ltd., as a personal holding company, in Canada in 1930, and transferred to it $13,000,000. By manipulating affairs, so as to deposit his own assets in the dummy, and then borrowing against it, Mr. Bache has placed himself on a "non-tax basis," witness said. Mr. Bache paid "little tax" in 1935, and "no tax" in 1936. In 1934 Mr. Bache formed a second company in the Bahamas, capitalized at $500,000. Mr. Magill said Mr. Bache was "sincerely convinced" of the legality of his action, and cited this as another typical leak in American revenues.

The case of Wallace Groves was that of a New York financier who manipulated stocks, back and forth across the blue waters surrounding the Bahamas, between his personal holding company, "Nassau Securities Ltd.," and an American company, "General Investment Corporation." One company sold its shares to the other at $87.50 and then purchased them back again at $102, with a book profit of $14.50 a share.

The Newfoundland holding company set-up used by Percy K. Hudson, Mr. Irey described as "probably within the letter of the law." It had made possible intricate security sales, he said, resulting in reduced tax payments.

The case of Col. Jacob Schick, who right up to the time of becoming a Canadian citizen was receiving a pension check from the U. S. Army, was examined in some detail. Here was an instance, said Mr. Magill, of a man who "had gone the whole way": After establishing various holding companies in British possessions, he had himself become a British subject, allegedly to lower tax payments. In November, 1933, Colonel Schick, inventor of the electric dry shaver, formed "Nassau Schick, Ltd.," and assigned to it $129,000 in royalties in 1934. In 1935 he became a Canadian citizen, without passing the five years' residence customarily required, this requirement being waived, according to Mr. Magill and Mr. Irey, by the Canadian Prime Minister. Five days after his change in nationality, Colonel Schick formed three other Bahamas holding companies, the Schick Industries, Ltd., Schick Shaver, Ltd., and Schick International, Ltd. The companies were set up, witnesses asserted, under provisions which made Canadian citizenship necessary.

Royalty and dividend income are now paid to these companies, Mr. Magill stated though the Schick razor plant remains at New Haven, Conn.

"Was there anything unusual in Schick's Canadian naturalization in 1935?" asked Senator Harrison.

Mr. Magill said he understood Colonel Schick was "a personal friend of the Prime Minister," and that he had got a special dispensation from the usual residence requirement.

The Laughton case was the last one discussed. The motion picture actor, it was brought out, formed a British personal holding company, to which he paid his cinema earnings, while the company in turn paid him back a "salary" of $20,000 annually. In 1935 Mr. Laughton paid over $190,282 to his own company, witness said. The earnings of the British company consisted entirely of the actor's earnings, it was brought out. For income tax purposes, presumably, his "salary" was only $20,000.

"Such conduct may be perfectly legal," explained Mr. Magill after Irey had presented the facts. "It is cited however as an example of the increasing use of methods to avoid taxes which an individual would otherwise have to pay on his earnings in the United States."

Little Lichtenstein came into the picture as Mr. Magill ran over the countries to which rich Americans may resort in tax-dodging.

"Where is Lichtenstein?" demanded Senator Harrison.

"Its a place about six miles wide that has a duke to run it," observed Mr. Magill succinctly.

Canada Co-operates

In 1935 its total tax revenues were 747,749 Swiss francs, he reported, of which 349,128, or over half came from corporation taxes. Under its loose laws one person can constitute a company, and local officials refuse to divulge stockholders names to the treasury. This is contrary to Canadian practice, where the fullest cooperation has been vouchsafed at all times, Mr. Magill said.

Various developments occurred in connection with today's hearing:

1. On motion of Senator La Follette the committee carried a resolution calling on the Treasury, as it developed further data, to file all names with the investigating body. To give out a few names and withhold others would be discrimination, it was charged.

2. The State Department, it was learned, has started exploratory work looking to establishment of reciprocal agreements with foreign countries designed to stop tax avoidance through personal holding companies. Canada and France have expressed interest, it is stated.

3. From New York came word that Jules S. Bache and Wallace Groves, mentioned in testimony today, were in Europe. Mr. de Ronde was reported in Vermont.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 259 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMFO, 1370kc.
Dothan—Daily 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WBHP, 1200kc.
Selma—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB, 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.
St. Augustine—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WFOY, 1210kc.
Tallahassee — Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL, 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily, no regular time assigned. WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.
Atlanta—Week days 7 p. m., WATL, 1370kc
Columbus—Daily, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Griffin — Saturdays, 10 a. m., WKEU, 1500kc.
Macon—Fridays, 12:15 p. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Thomasville — Week days, 2:20 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, 11:30 a. m., WCBM, 1370kc.
Cumberland — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m. Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP, 1280kc.
Atlantic City — Mondays, 2:45 p. m., and Wednesdays, 2 p. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 8 p. m., WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8:15 p. m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10:05 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City — Week days, 3:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.
New York City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10:35 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City — Week days, 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake — Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 1:55 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m., Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Thursdays, 10:15 p. m. WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WWNC, 570kc.
Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.
High Point — Daily, 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1200kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMFD, 1370kc
Winston-Salem—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown — Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie—Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WHJB, 620kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Philadelphia — Week days, 10:30 a. m., WRAX, 920kc.
Pittsburgh — Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Week days except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 and 11 a. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned, WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMMN, 890kc

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc, CJRX, 11.72mc

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

State-Owned Mine In Victoria Closed By Labor Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—With an industrial dispute keeping its coal mine idle since an underground explosion with 13 fatalities in March, the future of Wonthaggi, a Victorian town of 11,000 persons, has become a much-discussed question in political and business circles here.

Unless the town is to disappear now, or later when its coal is exhausted, experts say its industrial future will have to be carefully planned. Victoria has just unveiled a pioneers' memorial in a street at Deep Lead which was the center of 30,000 persons in 1858 and is now occupied by only 76 permanent residents.

The Wonthaggi mine, owned and operated by the State Government through its Railway Commissioners, has been hampered by strikes and stop-work meetings. When the Newcastle (New South Wales) miners went on strike in 1909, Victorian railways were left short of coal and it was decided to exploit the Wonthaggi field.

Sharp Decline Since 1930

More than 12,000,000 tons of coal have been taken from it and, until 1930, substantial profits were made. Since that year, the annual loss has never been less than $385,000 and Government officials are beginning to frown on the constant revenue drain.

The latest hold-up occurred when miners refused to resume work under the present management; at the inquest into the explosion and its fatalities, the coroner said that sufficient safety precautions had not been taken.

When Acting Premier Francis E. Old said that his Government would not consider further action until it had received the report of the Royal Commission of inquiry, miners deserted the field.

Most of the townspeople are directly or indirectly dependent on the earnings of the miners, and until a settlement is reached they must rely on strike contributions from other Australian miners.

Full Inquiry Sought

Full investigation of the town's social and economic prospect is being urged by such men as Sir Harry Lawson, the earlier Victorian Premier whose Ministry aided the progress and development of the town.

"Wonthaggi cannot be allowed to drift," says Sir Harry. "The whole position must be reviewed with the object of saving the town and preserving State assets. Such inquiry will have to be properly constituted and the men carefully selected for the investigation. No drastic action should be taken before the full possibilities of industrial organization have been considered by experts."

Chemistry Experts Meet in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, June 3 (CP)—Ready for three days' study of chemical problems affecting British Columbia's major industries, 100 delegates to the twentieth annual Canadian Chemical Association convention are here from eastern Canada and the United States.

Joined by 100 scientists and industrial research workers from various British Columbia centers, the delegates heard Prof. James Luck of Stanford University in California speak yeeterday on the application of biochemistry to human welfare.

Headed by their respective national presidents, F. E. Lathe of the National Research Council at Ottawa, and T. W. Smith (Canadian Industries, Ltd.), Montreal, two organizations annually combine for convention sessions. They are the Canadian Institute of Chemistry and the Canadian Chemical Association.

Halt Honolulu Stop-Overs

HONOLULU, June 18 (AP)—J Walter Doyle, United States collector of customs, announced today stop-overs by passengers on foreign vessels arriving from other American ports had been halted following an order by the Treasury Department to enforce a law subjecting foreign ships to a bond of $200 for each passenger landing.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific Editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO LODGE, MATAMORAS, PA
A small country lodge located in the foothills of the Poconos, 1 mile from Port Jervis, N Y Every room with connecting bath Vegetables from our own garden. Rates $18 to $22 per week C S NICHOLSON

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS Personal confidential service low cost terms Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent" L F RANDOLPH Dept 563 Washington D C

SALESMEN WANTED

SUBSCRIPTION man on trade papers; liberal commission; protected territory; send details experience Publishers' Clearing House, 9 E 40th New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books CARDINAL Inc 347 5th Avenue New York

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate private beach, sailing golf instruction in swimming, riding, tennis music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $22.50 week up Brewster Mass

SPEND your vacation on beautiful Lake Dunmore; camping de luxe; hot and cold showers; electricity; excellent table; swimming, boating and other vacation facilities; limited number of guests; reasonable rates MR AND MRS CEDRIC R HEAD Brandon Vermont

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N Y C—Gentleman will share his apartment with gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred; private room kitchenette; near church; reasonable. Write Box S-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N Y C

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1802 Kearny St., N. E.—Small, unfurnished apartment, electric refrigerator, good transportation; $32 month. North 8743.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—3-room apartment near The Mother Church; permanent or visiting guests; free parking. Clarke, 82 Gainsboro St., Tel. Com. 8548.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., 23 Pleasant St.—7-room apt., comfortably and attractively furnished; centrally located. Apply at above address.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—5 rooms, porches, garage; convenient transportation; for summer. Anderson, 160 Elm Ave. Oakwood 0617.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Desirable floor through, large 3 rooms and bath, electric refrigeration; to Oct. 1st; seen 6-7:30 p. m. Sat. and Sun. afternoons. De Forest, 58 Greenwich Ave.

SUBLET for summer, attractive large studio and bath; real kitchen with Frigidaire, modernly equipped. 15 W. 95th St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 228-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken 3444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Greatly reduced subrental to September, airy four-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal optional. LAF. 4306, days.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY TIME HOUSE
In the Catskill Mountains; supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; $10 weekly. Phone UN. 4-6262, or write MRS. SINCLAIR, 435 W. 119th St., Apt. 1-L, New York City.

VACATION home, loving care for young children; refined family; ideal location, wood, fields, brook. Box 586, Meriden, Conn.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE or to let, on Bay shore, North Eastham, Cape Cod—4 rooms, bath, screened porch, 2-car garage. Address 132 Tonawanda St., Dorchester or tel. TAL. 5115

FURNISHED COTTAGE—6 rooms and bath, $100 season, 6 miles from Portland. Wm. Merrill, Long Island, Portland, Maine.

PRIVATE home and camp, North Shore. Write 921 Washington St., Gloucester, Mass., or ILA BERRY, 338 Tappan St., Brookline.

COUNTRY BOARD

GUESTS welcome at my country home in the breezy Somerset Hills, Charlotte Nearpass, Bernardsville, New Jersey Phone 255

MT. PLEASANT FARM, Goffstown, N H., has a charm all its own; beautiful view and surroundings, homelike house, conveniences; individual camps; perfect food; 59 miles from Boston; near mountain trails; 42nd season; $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 and $3 transient Tel. 98. Booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

SMALL inn, foothills of Vermont, excellent table, library, 80-acre nature park, trails. MR and MRS H N DUTTON Hosts, Grafton, Vt

SPEND pleasant vacation at Cold Spring Farm; modern; bathing, fishing. MERLE D. STOOKEY, Pleasant Mount, R. 1, Penn

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion, free inspection Tel LO 5-6600 GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

FOR SALE OR RENT

WATERTOWN, Mass.—English brick; 7 rooms, sunroom, tile bath, lavatory; oil heat; garage; corner location; like new. Mid. 2889-M

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, remodeled; cold storage; call and delivery service. H. S. FURS, est. 1911, 47 Main St., Marlboro Mass Tel 1744

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality; newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made, reliable fur storage repairing, remodeling, summer rates, CHARLES E MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W 29th St., New York City 4th Floor Longacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Pretty,

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Beautiful new 2-family brick; garages; 1 apt. practically carries running expenses. CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT DURANTE REALTY 8914 Fourth Ave. SH 5-6700

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Stratfield Road—Seven-room house, hot water heat, oil burner, fireplace, all improvements, screens, etc.; attractive location; shade trees lily pond; reasonably priced. W. H. PEASE. Phone 4-6009

■ RUTH C. PORTER, *Realtor* ■
Winchester and Harvard, Mass.
Tel. Win. 1310 Eve. 2467-8917-M

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT—Acre lot, building beams; ideal location, $800; semi-finished house, 4 acres meadow, $2800. AIKEN West. Redding.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Enjoy our beautiful lawn, shade trees and piazzas, comfortable rooms, home cooking; Christian Scientists preferred; conveyance to services. Long 9034.

OVERLOOKING Hingham Harbor; airy rooms by day, week or month; meals if desired; swimming, yachting, tennis very near; easy commuting from Boston MRS GRACE G. PALMER, 32 Otis St., Hingham, Mass. Hing. 0668

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ST. JOHNSBURY CENTER, VT. — Modern rooms, every convenience; main highway, Route 5; also complete ESSO lubrication service. L. G. MOYLES

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, Mass.—Large, attractive room; private family; business person preferred; 10 minutes to Harvard Square, Belmont 3306-R. 547 Pleasant St.

N. Y. C., W. 116th St., Broadway (Columbia)—Large, single, well-furnished room; refined home for gentleman; cross ventilation, reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Uni. 4-0348.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10. visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-8243 I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5-A—Front with kitchenette connecting room with bath and shower telephone. University 4-6547 Private family.

N. Y. C., 1356 Madison Ave. (6-N)—Clean, homelike single; running water; kitchen privilege; shower, service, elevator. BOICE. Atwater 9-7875.

ROXBURY, Mass., 8 Crawford St.—One two, three connecting rooms, kitchenette or kitchen privileges; 3 minutes to church, near stores.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — Large, attractive, cool room, ocean view, summer prices, private family, near good restaurants 52 Burrill St., Breakers 7497-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

READING aloud, Christian Scientist preferred, plain sewing, caring for one child or answering phone and door. Miss Rebecca Fernald, 346 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Com. 9323.

TEACHER with commercial, executive experience desires employment during July, August, September; Christian Scientists preferred; free to travel. Ken. 6532

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Companion, secretary, governess; free to travel; college, special child training, business experience, references exchanged. Columbia 7759.

SUMMER BOARD

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

GREAT DIAMOND ISLAND Casco Bay, Maine—Board and room, $15.00 per week, $2.50 day; 20 min. from Portland via boat. Write Mrs. N. L. Butler above address for reservations, ARL. 5181-M.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round Tel. 2015 Reasonable

MONOMOYCK INN CHATHAM On Cape Cod
Excellent food and lodging Cape Cod color and Cape Cod hospitality. Come and stay with us a while; $5-$6 daily, $28-$35 weekly. Folder on request. DORIS AND CARL CHANDLER

PITTSFIELD, N. H.—Emerson Homestead; small, quiet farm for restful vacation or study; best of food. Mrs. Abbie Emerson Geer. R. F. D. No. 1, phone 34-5.

UNDER THE MAPLES on Echo Lake, Pottersville N. Y.—You will like this beautiful large estate of distinction in the Adirondacks for a vacation; also furnished cabins; established over 25 years; reasonable rates; booklet. E. F. MOREY, Prop.

VACATION IN MAINE!—On Lake Cobbosseecontee; comfort, quiet, rest! Modern conveniences, home cooked food; nearby golf and dancing, $20 weekly. For information and reservations address Mrs. Ella Taylor. Winthrop, Maine

SUMMER HOMES

BEACH PARK, near Clinton, Conn.—Large and well equipped cottage, 6 bedrooms, large livingroom, fireplace, screened and glassed-in veranda; gas Frigidaire; beautiful sight, breeze all summer Alicia S. Wolfe, 1637 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn.

COTUIT, CAPE COD

Private summer home, modernly equipped, 5 bedrooms, near beach, churches. Call V. E. Klem, Jam. 3640 11 Ballard St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FALMOUTH MASS.. Belvedere Plains, (Richard's Place)—10 rooms; 2 maid's rooms and bath; 4 master chambers; running water, bath; near the shore; excellent beach; vegetable garden. See owner, C. A. Thomas, Sun. or Mon. or call ARL. 0123.

LORDSHIP Stratford, Conn - Attractive houses and bungalows on waterfront; monthly or remainder of season. M. L. NUNNOLD. 386 Ocean Ave

OLD CAPE COD HOME
Truro Mass., to let for season; bathroom; hot water; 40 acres. E. O HIGGINS, Dover, Mass. Tel. 38.

SUMMER RENTALS

FURNISHED seven-room cottage, season $350.00, on thousand-acre tract in mountains, 3½ hours drive from N. Y. City; swimming, fishing, etc.; other building occupied by owner. Address Box N-16, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, ME. — Four acres with 7-room Dutch Colonial on Clark's Point, near Hotel Claremont, for summer, or by the month. GILBERT SMALL, LIB. 3324 (Boston).

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 80 Boylston St. Boston

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn-old fur coats; Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and others J. F CO., 110 W 34th St. N Y Opp Macy's. Chickering 4-4408.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal. Norge products HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127 We go anywhere

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EASTBOURNE, Sussex—Board-residence or apartments with attendance; convenient sea, town and station. MRS HONEY, 4 Cavendish Avenue

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 feet up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 2½ to 3 gns. Illus tariff "W V."

LONDON BEAUMONT 69 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER W 2 Good table every comfort; bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

BRIGHTON 6—Brightstone Kennels, Wootton House, Patcham—All breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; dogs met Brighton, London, etc. LAWIS, Preston 2951.

FLATS TO LET

BECKENHAM—Lady (widow) has furnished flat in pleasant house; beautiful garden; garage; vacant June. 10 Whitmore Road.

FOLKESTONE—Lovely self-contained flat, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception (large), central heating, c. h. w. Box W-766, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH—Ash & Company Estate Agents Grand Cinema Buildings Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need

EAST SHEEN—Attractive double fronted house, garage and pretty garden near Richmond Park and buses to London; 7 large bedrooms, 3 reception, furniture optional. Freehold £1750 11 Sheen Gate Gardens London. S. W. 14

KENT—Attractive modern house, easily run; 8 principal bedrooms, 2 reception rooms (one 30 ft. long); lovely garden; garage 5-6 cars; at present being used as guest house with permanent guests; 35 mins. Charing Cross. Box W-769, BCM/CSM, London

SUSSEX—Delightful country house (with or without 30 acres), 11 bedrooms, 4 reception; tennis court, stabling, farm buildings; near sea. Tattersall, Lansford House, Bexhill.

European

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

NR. WATFORD — Pre-war semi-detached house in select neighbourhood, close coaches and station; four bedrooms, two sitting-rooms, bath, ideal domestic boiler, electric light, gas cooker; pretty, secluded garden; rent £65 yearly (exclusive) Write Box W-770. BCM/CSM, London.

SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk—Furnished house 3 reception, 5 bedrooms bathroom, H. and C., usual offices, electricity, gas and boiler Box W-484. BCM/CSM. London.

SURREY—6-roomed cottage partly furnished recently re-decorated; modern equipment; small garden; quiet road; from Sept. Box W-772, BCM/CSM, London

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Insurances effected tariff, non-tariff, Lloyds; competitive rates and bonuses, motor, fire, etc. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, Insurance Consultants, 6 Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd Tel. 1361

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 2630

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

COTSWOLDS—For rest or holiday; charming Cotswold house; H. and C., electric light; excellent cooking; own produce; roomy garage; good centre motoring, walking, sketching. MISS CREW, Hill Barn, Icomb, Stow-on-the-Wold.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern house; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, St. George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort Terms from 45/- Mrs Frogbrook

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON—Shanklin House, 14 Oriental Place; central, quiet, excellent cuisine, 1 min sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns personal supervision. MISS E. M. PEARSE.

ON THE North Cornish Coast. Lower Polmark, Harlyn Bay, near Padstow. Guest house standing in its own grounds of three acres, with lovely views over the bay; hot and cold in all bedrooms, central heating throughout; perfect bathing and surf-riding; close to golf links; under personal supervision of proprietors. Write for brochure.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk, permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns MRS CHAMPION

POST VACANT

CAMBERLEY — Organist needed for small branch church in Surrey; orchestrelle. Apply Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Camberley

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, experienced; reference and interview essential; willing to be otherwise useful; Buick and Standard 1936. 92 Ditton Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

HANTS. — Wanted, lady hairdresser, fully qualified all branches; at least six years' experience; apply stating salary required to Elizabeth, 225 Farnborough Rd., Farnborough.

KENT.—Wanted, experienced cook-general; help given NIGHTINGALE FARM, Southborough

SURREY—September; experienced daily governess, athletic, some music; for girl of 7; live out; small furnished flat over garage available FABER, Avenue Lodge, Ham Common.

POST WANTED

LADY desires post as housekeeper to business family or companion housekeeper; willing travel. Box W-774, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED—Now or September, teaching or secretarial post, school or family; experienced Froebel teacher—Higher Certificate. Miss Allen, Drumilly, Loughgall, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE—Accommodation for visitors, detached house furnished on modern lines; convenient town and station. 3 Salisbury Villas Telephone 2390

SUSSEX—A very nice furnished or unfurnished room to let in bungalow; overlooking Downs. MISS M. ALDWORTH, 25, Howard Rd., Hill Barn Estate, Sompting, Worthing.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON, 9 A Oxon "Restneath" Glen Rd Tel 1184

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

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ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
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Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
QUALITY and SERVICE
PHONE 246
NEWTON ABBOT and TEIGNMOUTH

PAIGNTON

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The Cut Glass Specialists
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and All Best Makes of China
16 PALACE AVE. (Next G.P.O.)
Tel 57212

G. A. Norton
FOOT COMFORT SPECIALISTS
23 Palace Avenue Phone 5686

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DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY

(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

All of the roses that ever have bloomed,
Roses from summers gone by
Return just at sunset a moment or so,
To blossom anew in the sky
L.M.

Come With Me To Mexico

41

Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes

Wherever I go I try to have a look at what the Y. M. C. A. is doing; and I was especially interested in seeing this organization at work in the City of Mexico. Of course, down there it is known as Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes (Ah-so-see-ah-see-own' Krees-tee-ah'-nah day Ho'-vay-nace).

The building which houses the activities is quite in the heart of things, at Balderas 79. I shouldered my way through some youngsters selling soap and shines at the main entrance, and after mounting the steps I inquired for the General Secretary. A tall, lanky, iron-gray, smiling Kansan stepped out, presented his card reading "Walter C. Taylor, Secretario General," and proceeded to show me everything.

I was agreeably astonished to learn that although the organization has been housed in the present five-story building only since 1910—and there have been troublous days in the capital, what with one revolution and another—the membership is now approximately 3200, a gain of well over 300 since 1936. Being a member of the Business Men's Club in connection with the Boston "Y," I was rather chagrined to learn that there were 626 "comerciantes" (business men) in the Mexico City organization—in Boston we have fewer than 300. Here we pay $40 a year; in Mexico City they pay 8.50 pesos a month (102 a year, or $28.35). The young men pay 4.50 pesos a month, and boys, 4.

Handball is my game, and it happens to be one of the leading sports in Mexico—there it is called fronton; so I was curious to look in on a match. I found two men banging away barehanded at the bullet-like ball; but there were perhaps five players standing at the rear of the four-walled court. The idea struck me as rather democratic: When a player missed a shot (or a certain number of shots) he stepped back to the end place in line, and a new man took his place.

Some 70 furnished rooms are available to members, and rates range from 30 pesos to 75 ($8.33 to $20.83) monthly. Among the facilities are three gymnasiums and a large swimming pool. Incidentally, a worthy program of camp work is being carried out.

The Y. M. C. A. work in the capital got off to a fair start back in 1902, its program being designed for English-speaking young men; and in 1905 a branch for Mexican youths was opened. The two were merged in 1910.

I was especially impressed with this fact: In 1903 a secretary brought in the first basketball—and today "basquebol" is recognized as the national game! You will see the two uprights with the baskets on vacant lots wherever you go—even in the remotest villages.

And, by the way, I am willing to believe that somewhere along the line the Y. M. C. A. must have had an influence in the great stadium in the capital. It seats 80,000, I believe. Back of it was the underlying hope that, in addition to the youngsters it would attract, there would be a growing representation from the folks that frequent the bullfights—the bull ring seats 20,000.

More power to the Y. M. C. A. in Mexico!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Closet Bags

A young woman has earned extra money by making closet bags of glazed chintz. They are made over a wooden coat hanger, and are the width of the hanger and about 15 inches long. Three pockets are made—a long one for gloves and two smaller ones below for hankies and such things. A loop of bias binding is attached to hold anything that hangs on a loop and the bag is bound in colored bias binding.

These closet bags conserve space and are practical. She has made and sold many of them at 50 cents each, which price allows her a liberal profit, as the materials are inexpensive and the bags quickly and easily made.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Genius

"All the genius I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly; day and night it is before me; my mind becomes pervaded with it; it is the fruit of labor and thought." — Alexander Hamilton.

From the Pet Section of the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

Sharing With the Birds

Monitor Camera Club from G. DeWitt Deason, Lawton, Okla.

Three in High Glee

Monitor Camera Club from J. L. Curtright, Shawnee, Okla.

Just a Peck

Children's Corner

Susabet Remembers the Circus

Farmer Ben had been up since sunrise, for he was one of those farmers who shut off the radio at nine o'clock and go right up stairs to bed. When the sun got up Farmer Ben got up. He had washed and dressed and combed his hair and milked the cow and fed the horse and the hens and turned on the radio for the news and weather.

After that, he had had breakfast with his nice hearty wife, his two bright little daughters, Harriet and Hyacinth, and his three sturdy sons, Roger, Reuben, and Robert. Then he had helped his wife and the children do the breakfast dishes, and driven the children to school in the family automobile, and stopped at the store on his way home to buy his wife a nutmeg she needed to flavor the pudding she had in mind for dinner.

"'Bout time for me to let Emmaline and Susabet out for their walk," said Farmer Ben, looking at the kitchen clock as he gave his wife the nutmeg.

"Thank you, dear," said his wife, taking the nutmeg. "Now we will have a pudding for dinner. I wonder where those hens will go gadding about today."

Emmaline and Susabet wouldn't have liked it to hear anybody say they went gadding about. They were, as everybody in that neighborhood knew, unusually intelligent hens. They liked to walk about the world and see what was going on, but they were so sensible and fair-minded about it that they never thought of leaving the henyard until each had laid Farmer Ben a nice egg.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I'm sure it's time, my dear,
For Farmer Ben to come along
And let us out of here."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I heard the car come home.
He'll soon be here to let us out.
And then where shall we roam?"

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"North, South, or East or West.
I wonder which direction
This morning would be best."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"About this time of year
There is that billboard to the east
Where pictures do appear."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I know the one you mean,
Where pictures of the circus
About now may be seen."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Remember the giraffe?
He has a neck so long and thin
It always makes me laugh."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I'd never miss a chance
To see him. And I also love
The portly elephants."

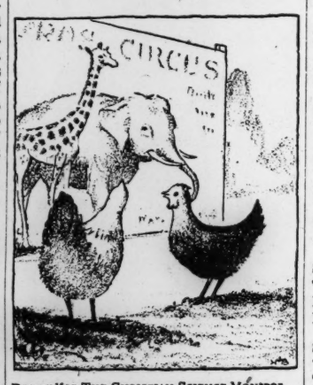
By this time Farmer Ben was on his way from the farmhouse, humming a merry tune and swinging his bunch of keys gaily from his little finger.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"There's Farmer Ben a-coming
How pleasant is the merry tune
That Farmer Ben's a-humming."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I've often tried to hum.
But though I make a funny noise,
No tune at all will come."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Because you are a hen.
I don't know why, but hens can't hum
A tune like Farmer Ben."

Then Farmer Ben let them out of the henyard, and Emmaline and Susabet went off side by side to see if there were any circus pictures on the billboard.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Off They Went to Look at the Billboard

Quotation for Today

ALL of us are always going to do better tomorrow, and we would, too, if only we started today.—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

Slight Recollection!

An enthusiastic golfer came home to dinner. During the meal his wife said, "Willie tells me he caddied for you this afternoon!"

"Well, do you know," said Willie's father, "I thought I'd seen that boy before."—El Paso Times.

Before Leaving

"Have you heard of the timber merchant who had the 'phone installed for the first time?"

"No. What happened?"

"Well, he kept putting trunk calls through to his branches!"—Calgary Herald.

Rome's Fire Chief?

"An experimenter extinguished a candle flame by playing a high note on the violin."

"Hum! Then it may develop that Nero has been unjustly censured!"

Change

"It is estimated that by the end of 1940 12,000,000 people will be living in auto trailers."

"Yes, all the houses will be vacant and the vacant lots will be occupied!"

Genius

"So he is a mechanical genius?"

"I'll say! He can walk into a hotel bathroom and within 30 minutes he can regulate the shower!"

Proof

"Do you think there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better natured than small ones?" asked the intellectual young woman.

"Surely!" returned the young man addressed. "Just look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow!"

—Lustige Blätter, Berlin

"Poor Bill always forgets. He used to be a cook."

A Difference

Mother (visiting co-ed): "I see the streets are filled with students."

Co-ed: "Oh, no, mother. Those are just college men."

Brevities

Punch: A new American tennis player who is coming over to compete at Wimbledon this year is described as being exceptionally quick on her feet. We trust, nevertheless, she remains in the air long enough for the press to obtain satisfactory photographs of her play.

San Francisco Chronicle: "Gardening can be made a game," cries an enthusiast. But those who have tried an overlapping grip on a hoe say it cramps the swing.

Atlanta Georgian: Things are returning to normalcy. People have quit trying to find a mistake in the addition of the check for the dinners.

Humorist: Flannel trousers with horizontal stripes are fashionable. A foreign visitor to London caused a sartorial sensation with nether garments decorated with bold green hoops, but this was because he thought "Wet Paint" on a park seat meant "Sit Down."

Judge: Overtime work is being frowned upon on federal projects. Hereafter, that sort of thing will be left exclusively to the taxpayers paying for 'em.

Montgomery Advertiser: Everybody, sooner or later, bawls out an editor, but nobody ever volunteers to do his work for a day.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Certain out-moded vacation luggage is referred to in today's cryptic message:

VGN NE KZSD XDZQR GZR RDDM LTBG NE SGNRD SVN UZBZSHNM MDBDRRHSHDR NE ENQLDQ XDZQR — SGD BZQODS AZF ZMC SGD GZHQ-BKNSG SQTMJ?

Factural Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the State of the United States in which Yellowstone Park is located —— add the number of states which border on this state —; subtract the number of letters in the name of the Capital city —; multiply by the total of the digits in the year in which this State was admitted to the Union ——; and divide by the total of the digits in the year in which Yellowstone Park was opened to the public——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A chance to do a bit of sewing. Try changing TORE to MEND in six moves, following the usual rules.

How Many Sheep?

If 12 sheep will eat 3 and one-third acres of grass in 4 weeks, and 21 sheep will eat 10 acres in 9 weeks, how many sheep will eat 24 acres in 18 weeks, the grass being allowed to grow in uniformity?

Vacation Travel Resorts

Try locating the vacation travel resorts named below. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Natural Bridge	France	
2	Clovelly	India	
3	Capri Island	Virginia	1
4	Biarritz	Switzerland	
5	Darjeeling	Sweden	
6	Drachenfels	Scotland	
7	Interlaken	Italy	
8	Kamakura	England	
9	Kinnekulle	Germany	
10	Trossachs	Japan	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Spring Song

And all the woods are alive with the murmur and sound of spring,
And the rosebud breaks into pink on the climbing briar,
And the crocus bed is a quivering moon of fire
Girdled round with the belt of an amethyst ring.

—Oscar Wilde

Jest a Minute

"How should I know I was late, Boss—you told me not to be a clock-watcher."

Daily Anecdote

No Art Needed

An elderly gentleman was relating reminiscences of Thomas Jefferson, whom he had known in his youth.

"Was he a good speaker?" someone asked.

"It was hard to tell," replied the old man, "he always took the right side."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Let's Be Up and Doing!*

By LE PELLEY

LET'S SEE IF MIZZENMAST MORGAN IS IN —— THEN WE CAN GET HIS OFFICIAL PERMISSION TO GO ON THE VOYAGE ——
I THINK I HEAR HIM SINGING !
NOK NOK
AHOY, ME HEARTIES — WHAT CAN I DO FOR YE ?
I'VE JUST FINISHED PACKING — ! COME ALONG AND WE THREE'LL STOW SOME FOOD INSIDE !!
MAY WE GO WITH YOU, CAPTAIN ?
OUR MOTHERS HAVE GIVEN PERMISSION TO GO ON THE VOYAGE — IF IT IS ALLRIGHT WITH YOU
MY WORD'S AS GOOD AS MY BOND —— POP LANEY IS HAULING US TO THE HARBOR IN HIS FLIVVER AT SUN UP TOMORROW — CAN YOU BE ABOARD AT THAT TIME ?
OF COURSE — BUT WHY LOAF AROUND WAITING FOR THE SUN ? ??
727
T. B. Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*School's Out and All's Well*

By CARMACK

The Boss's school is out, and oh, Boy! am I glad!
Now I won't have to spend a lot of time trying to think up things to do - I'll just go where ever the Boss goes -
And do whatever he does-
Of course once in a while he may get stuck for something to do -
In which case I'll try to solve the problem by getting a rock or an ol' stick for him to throw while I chase after it —

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Closet Bags

A young woman has earned extra money by making closet bags of glazed chintz. They are made over a wooden coat hanger, and are the width of the hanger and about 15 inches long. Three pockets are made—a long one for gloves and two smaller ones below for hankies and such things. A loop of bias binding is attached to hold anything that hangs on a loop and the bag is bound in colored bias binding.

These closet bags conserve space and are practical. She has made and sold many of them at 50 cents each, which price allows her a liberal profit, as the materials are inexpensive and the bags quickly and easily made.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Genius

"All the genius I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly; day and night it is before me; my mind becomes pervaded with it; it is the fruit of labor and thought." — Alexander Hamilton.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Giver With the Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kalamazoo, Mich.

A story is told of a knight who, setting out on a quest, saw a filthy beggar crouched by his gate. Being moved by a feeling of duty, the noble cast the beggar a piece of gold and rode on his way. On his return home years later the knight found the man there—still a beggar!

Thoughtless methods of giving usually do much to pauperize the recipient, causing him to lose his self-reliance as well as his self-respect. Like the knight in the old tale, we sometimes give gold and no more. A young couple here, however, have given a practical demonstration of true giving which should be passed on.

Not long after opening his undertaking establishment Mr. C— heard of a pitiful case. He felt that he should do something to help, but since the likelihood of his being paid was slight, he first asked his wife's opinion. She was in favor of his taking the case, and he did so without further hesitation.

It happened that the individual with whom the young man had to deal was a Negro whose reputation was very poor. He was known to be a drunkard. He never paid his bills. He was utterly undependable. He had no self-respect, and moreover he did not appreciate what was done for him. These were some of the warnings which Mr. C— received when it was learned that he was taking this case.

Despite the adverse opinions which were expressed, Mr. C— proceeded quietly on his way. He was as gracious and considerate in the services which he performed as if he were being employed by a reliable citizen.

A few days later an incident occurred which seemed to prove that the opinions passed in regard to Joe's character were true. He appeared at Mr. C—'s office noticeably influenced by alcohol and made himself most offensive. It happened that Mr. C— was out at the time, but his wife felt capable of handling the situation. She made Joe sit down and for nearly an hour she talked to him.

But the truth is not wasted, even though it may seem to be poured into deaf ears. Some weeks later a sheepish, contrite Joe stood at the door, cap in hand. He said that he wanted to pay something on his bill and that he would come back each pay day. He muttered something about trying to do better. Both Mr. and Mrs. C— welcomed the poor fellow kindly and talked to him encouragingly. When he left the house he was given a bowl of hot soup as a tangible evidence of the good will they had expressed.

This happened over a year ago. Since that time Joe has not failed to appear regularly with a small payment on his bill. Likewise each time he has carried away with him helpful, inspiring thoughts which are guiding him along the road to a higher conception of manhood. Invariably some tasty offering goes with Joe when he leaves the house, which by no means diminishes the effectiveness of the spiritual gift.

It is interesting to notice the gradual change which has taken place in this one-time derelict. There are unmistakable signs that Joe is making a conscious effort to improve his appearance. His clothes are much neater and there are evidences of the use of soap and water. His shuffle has given way to a firm step. Not a trace of alcohol clings to his person. And his bill is nearly paid!

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Improper Adjournment of Regular Meeting

Question: Our rules provide for members' meetings to be held as follows: "Rule III. (c) A quarterly meeting shall be held on the third Monday in April and October each year, at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of transacting business." Is it in order to adjourn such meetings by ballot of the members previously?

Answer: No. See also answer printed in the Monitor on Dec. 4, 1935. The date of the meeting, being fixed in the bylaws, could be changed only by amending the bylaws. As has been before suggested, a wise provision to be included in bylaws is one which would permit a board to postpone a regular meeting under certain conditions.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Who of late years has seen much of those two vacation necessities of former years—the carpet bag and the haircloth trunk?

Factual Figuring: 7 (Wyoming) plus 6 (Mont., S. Dak., Nebr., Colo., Utah, Idaho), minus 8 (Cheyenne), times 18 (1890), divided by 18 (1872) equals 5.

Letter Changing: Tore, lore, lord, lard, land, lend, mend.

How Many Sheep?: 720 sheep.

Vacation Travel Resorts: Natural Bridge—Virginia; Clovelly—England; Capri Island—Italy; Biarritz—France; Darjeeling—India; Drachenfels—Germany; Interlaken—Switzerland; Kamakura—Japan; Kinnekulie—Sweden; Trossachs—Scotland.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hope for Labor Peace

WIDEST public welcome and support should go to the mediation board Secretary Perkins has named to intervene in the steel strike. Here is hope for the peaceful ending of a situation that has become dangerously explosive. With both sides armed to the teeth and plainly putting their reliance on brute force, sporadic clashes have given sharp warning of a general war.

For several months this newspaper has been advocating the establishment of a national mediation board to do for all interstate labor relations what has been done for the railways and their workers by the National Mediation Board. We have pointed out that nearly every industrial country in the world has regular machinery for checking labor disputes before they reach the war stage. One secret of Britain's comparatively peaceful labor situation is found in the multiple and almost inescapable gantlet of conciliation and arbitration boards which must be run before workers or employers can stop the wheels of industry or endanger the public peace and welfare.

Britain does not bar strikes but neither does she tolerate lawlessness. To leave no excuse for lawlessness every avenue for lawful settlement is opened and every opportunity given for the constructive application of public opinion. Such machinery will be established in the United States. Until it is, a special board, like that now announced, offers the best hope of peaceful settlement.

The board begins its task under extremely difficult circumstances. Both belligerents have pledged co-operation but neither is abandoning warlike action. On the heels of news that the chairman of the board had expressed the wish that no new offensives would be undertaken comes word that steel executives will press their back-to-work drive and try to reopen plants which local officials had requested should be left closed until mediation took effect. And the C. I. O. counters with threats to start a backfire of sit-downs. The board has no legal hold on the disputants. But public opinion can force them to try sincerely for a peaceful settlement.

The board would be in better position if the President had not already voiced his sympathy with the union demand for signed contracts, and had instead lent the prestige of his office to a positive stand for law observance. But the public can do much if it will uphold the supremacy of law and demand that the general welfare be put before any group interest. The board is established in answer to the urgent appeals of Governor Davey of Ohio and other local officials, and it manifestly represents a public demand for application of peaceful processes.

Moreover, its personnel commands confidence. The appointment of Charles P. Taft as chairman could not be improved. His record as an independent, progressive public servant is unsurpassed in the country. He has had practical knowledge of labor questions. And his position as son of a Republican President and adviser to the last Republican presidential candidate lends assurance of non-partisanship. Mr. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, was the first chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Mr. McGrady is the experienced chief mediator of the Department of Labor, respected alike by employers and workers for his knowledge and fairness.

The public may not be able to determine for itself whether the independent steel companies are right in claiming that a written agreement would be used by the union as a club to force the closed shop and the check-off. It may not be able to determine whether the union is right in claiming that the independents are seizing a loophole in the law to try to wreck the Wagner Act and to gain a competitive advantage over "Big Steel" and other producers who have signed up with the union. There are dozens of imponderables which make the fair weighing of rights on either side very difficult for the layman.

But that is no reason why the two sides should be allowed to fight it out. The determination of justice cannot be left to chance or to the superior armament of one side or the other. A mediation board such as the one now set up can weigh conflicting rights and go behind the face of events. It should be supported and respected as the agent of the public welfare and of peaceful adjudication.

Toward a Wider Unity?

THE proceedings of the Imperial Conference in London have been watched very closely by other countries, since Britain and the Dominions might have made among themselves decisions affecting the whole world. Particularly in the matter of trading relations they had the chance to mark a turning point in the history of international trade. An opportunity has arisen for the Empire to realize its higher unity by broadening its conception of economic co-operation. Is this great family of nations to go on simply along the course which it has pursued since the Ottawa agreements, intent mainly on promoting trade within the Empire, or is it to take a wider view, and promote more trade with all the world? The conference adjourned without answering the question, but the opportunity remains.

The question assumes immediate importance in view of recent talks looking to an Anglo-American trade agreement. It has to be recognized that the success of those talks does to some extent depend on a relaxation of the agreements between the various members of the British Empire. A few years ago, when there seemed little hope of breaking down the barriers which were hindering international trade there was much to be said, from the Empire point of view, for stimulating internally the only trade which it could control.

But now the position has changed. World opinion has been moving, and not least in the United States. The time is favorable for a great effort to increase exports from and to all countries. A more general flow is recognized as the condition of lasting prosperity and, in turn, of that harmony between nations which is necessary for peace.

The conference did not attempt to discuss the issue of Anglo-American trade in general debates because it was decided that the question could best be broached by negotiations between the United Kingdom and each Dominion, or between Dominion and Dominion. Individual discussions offer hope of getting good results because it is not only Britain which wants to increase its trade with America—there is much to be gained by increasing trade between America and the Dominions.

Upon such discussions depends a great issue. The Empire has gradually built up a system which benefits its members on the basis of imperial unity, and unity has tended to mean exclusiveness. Can the conception of unity be widened, so that the factor of exclusiveness may disappear?

The immediate problem is that of enlarging the sphere of economic co-operation so as to include at least the whole English-speaking world—the promotion of a freer flow of trade between all the countries of the Empire and the United States. The attitude of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull indicates that such an object is not unattainable. A broadly conceived Anglo-American agreement, having the blessing of the whole Empire, would be a signal to the world of a new hope for trade and for peace.

Fiction Only?

ARE documentary films unpopular? Spokesmen of the British cinema declare the public does not want anything but light fictional entertainment.

Yet it is a fact that "news theaters" are to be found in increasing numbers in many parts of London, and these show no fictional films at all, yet enjoy a very great measure of public favor. Mr. Robert Flaherty's documentary, "Man of Aran," ran for many weeks in central London as the chief item in its program in competition with the most luscious confections that Hollywood and Elstree could produce.

The opinion that the public as a whole will stand for nothing more serious than the lightest fiction is greatly mistaken, and is calculated to lower the cultural standard of the nation. In literature the counterpart of the documentary is probably the travel book; and it is widely read. It is to be hoped that the future of documentary films will be assured, for they have done a great deal to add to the prestige of the screen.

Inventor, Spare That Phrase

WOULD that all inventors were so considerate of tradition! A metropolitan store advertises a new porch light designed not only to do what a workmanlike porch light should do, but also to revive a moral object lesson.

When Clyde Fitch in the mauve nineties wrote his play about "The Moth and the Flame," Americans were not so far removed from the days of candles but that the implication was familiar and obvious. But then came Mr. Edison with his incandescent lamp, and although its glow was adequately luring to moths, gnats, beetles and what-not, yet when they brushed against its glassy sides nothing happened.

Now the "flame" is restored to its old effectiveness. When a witless insect flies against the new electrical porch light he strikes first a series of decorative grids carrying a low charge of current sufficient to acquaint him with what happened to indiscreet moths in the nineties and before. Thus is revived one of the meanings of the language.

How many of our English phrases have lost some of their vigor and lucidity because the march of technology has taken away the objects from which they sprang! Who that has not ridden a horse senses immediately the full significance of "giving rein" to the imagination? To be sure, the automobile has given us the phrase, "step on the gas," but it would save the advertising writers many a weary adjective if a manufacturer would produce a motorcar that would really champ at the bit.

Oh, yes, zealous inventors and merchant princes, we would not stay for a moment your great advances. Go forward, by all means, go forward! But pray, kind sirs, where it is possible, do preserve our allusions.

Trumpets West

Book News of the Day

IN HIS new novel, AMERICAN DREAM (New York: Morrow. $3), Michael Foster speaks of the limitations of a vocabulary, which, when the author tries to formulate his credo, gives him only "words worn thin and slick as doubtful coins" by generations of promiscuous huckstering. It is equally difficult to present a criticism of his extraordinary novel by using any of the usual adjectives, superlatives or literary jargon. To call his book stimulating and provocative would probably fail to impress a skeptical public which has seen those terms so often lightly used; to call it inspiring might be equally ineffective for the same reason. Nevertheless, these words come involuntarily to mind when attempting to describe the book, and it can only be hoped that their original significance may for this one time be fully understood.

It is a long story, teeming with life; yet there is much more between the lines than has been actually set down. In this respect, it will thoroughly satisfy the reader who likes a rousing, larrikin story, and the one who wants a thought-provoking book to open new horizons for him.

* * *

It deals with three generations of the Thrall family in the United States, a family which is itself the personification of the American dream. In 1855, Jean Francis Thrall, on the rolling deck of a southbound schooner, pondered the vision which was bred into the lives of the men and women of this country; but he was too intent on actually living the dream, too close to it, to be able to define it rationally. It was left to his son to gain a clearer vision of the ideals which had become so essential a part of the New World.

Of a more contemplative nature than his father, John Thrall was able to formulate his belief that in America a new plan of human life might emerge, that men should have the right to rest knowing that their children could live in peace in the land where those before them "had tried to live honestly and tolerantly and usefully." John Thrall, in his newspaper work and law practice in frontier towns, remained faithful to this dream. He aroused enmity among those whose idols were money, power and jingoism, but he never wavered in his course.

* * *

His son, Shelby, after much buffeting and aimless drifting, finally learned to appreciate his father's work, to understand his faith. He realized that the dream was not solely American, but that it was an age-old human ideal, a desire "that a time might come when men would live and deal among themselves with justice. And tenderness. And truth." This Shelby, through whose eyes the whole story is unfolded, comes at last to steer his own course by the same compass point which had led Jean Thrall and his son in their search for the American ideal.

Michael Foster makes this ambitious theme, with all its broad canvas, a compelling and vivid story. His facile prose is frequently amazing and invariably appealing; even his occasional lapses into melodrama and sordidness serve but to add to the book's vigor and actuality. Yet it is much more than just another exciting narrative with historical background; it is a deeply thoughtful delineation of one increasing purpose which has remained alive in the hearts of a few men, a lodestar which will in time lead to the fulfillment of the American dream.

M. W. S.

On the Strike Front

Bumpers and Self-Starter Extra

DEAR me, I have bought a new car. I am one of those machine-age sentimentalists who become attached to an old car and keep it for years after friends have turned to younger models. My recent car carried me for seven years; and now, suddenly, I have a gleaming piece of metal and machinery, with scores of new devices. Let me wait a year or two and I will tell you whether I like it.

Seven years, I discover, have made vast changes in motorcars. I do not wholly approve of them. It becomes increasingly difficult to see anything, I find. The old Model T was the ideal car in that respect. A driver had a stepladder view of the universe, and an unobscured front and rear vision that has not been equaled since. This new car of mine is all very well. It is distantly related to Model T. But the rear window has diminished to a kidney-shaped slit, truncated at that; while affairs have been so arranged in front that the nose of the machine intercepts immediate view of the road. My brake works with an efficiency that propels me, and all movable objects, violently forward when I touch it; doubtless I shall overcome my seven-year habits before any of my family suffers injury. The new car does not turn on a sixpence, like the old, and there is less head-room than ever. I object on functional grounds to the waste-paper basket grille that conceals the radiator and makes the car longer and more difficult to park. But for all that, this new machine purrs quietly, is gleaming and resplendent, and it has a brand new instruction book.

A new manual! I must get out the old Model T Manual and compare notes. That earlier work was the McGuffey Reader of American popular mechanics. It was a work of some importance for it was distributed by the million and gave a reservoir of mechanical knowledge to a whole nation, representing a form of acquired wealth which is hard to come by. Look at Russia. I once saw a perplexed driver in Moscow tapping a stalled Russian-built Ford over the head with a spanner, apparently hopeful that in some dull way this would restore its life-spark. It is not sufficient for a nation to have modern machines, any more than modern constitutions, it must have a tradition of making them run. Ford gave America not only 15,500,000 little black Model T's, but as a by-product taught a sympathetic and appreciative attitude toward machinery in general.

But to get back to that Manual.

Mine was printed in 1919 when you still paid extra for bumpers, and the average legal speed was 20 miles an hour, with 30 in hectic New York. It was written in question and answer style.

"What must be done about starting the car?" asked the Manual. The answer was that before "trying" (that was the word) to start the car the radiator should be filled with clean, fresh water, and it told where the radiator was.

"How about the Oiling System?" asked the Manual. It explained that "Down under the car in the flywheel casing (the reservoir which holds the oil) you will find two pet-cocks. Pour oil in slowly until it runs out of the upper cock. Leave the cock open until it stops running—then close it."

"Keep the radiator full," said the Manual. "Don't be alarmed if it boils occasionally—especially in driving through mud and deep sand or up long hills in extremely warm weather. Remember that the engine develops greatest efficiency when the water is heated nearly to the boiling point. But if there is persistent overheating find the cause of the trouble and remedy it. The chances are that the difficulty lies in improper driving or carbonized cylinders. Perhaps twisting the fan blades at a greater angle to produce more suction may bring the desired results."

That word "perhaps" in the last sentence set the tone for the Model T era. There were probabilities, not certainties, in those days. An experiment might work, the Manual implied, or again it mightn't; even the Ford Company couldn't be sure.

Motorcars are better servants today, I suppose. But a good deal of the sporting excitement has disappeared. It is a more humdrum world. How the chain of mellow associations is carried back to a brighter, more romantic period by such a quotation—

"Why does water clog the carburetor? ANSWER—As it is difficult nowadays (i. e. 1919) to get gasoline abolutely free from impurities, especially water, it is advisable to frequently drain the sediment bulb under the gasoline tank. During cold weather the water which accumulates in the sediment bulb is likely to freeze and prevent the flow of gasoline through the pipe leading to the carburetor. Should anything of this kind happen it is possible to open the gasoline line by wrapping a cloth around the sediment bulb and keeping it saturated with hot water for a short time."

Where is there such a reference in my new instruction book? Cloth wrapping! Hot water! Why, a perceptible shudder goes down the sleekly streamlined new vehicle of mine at the mere thought. Maybe my new car has a sediment bulb. The chances are I shall never know. My garage man will attend to that. He will inflate my tires to 30 pounds pressure as against 60 for the hard thin old Model T treads that used to clasp the spindling, wooden spokes in a tenacious embrace that was next to indissolvable.

Yes, motoring has changed. It has changed from adventure into transportation. I am not sure that I like it so well.

R. L. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Britain Reorganizes Her Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The structure of the system of public education in Great Britain is undergoing a change officially known as reorganization. The purpose is to provide advanced and practical instruction for the older children, which is felt to be impossible under the existing conditions of small schools, classes of wide age-range, and non-specialist teachers.

The plan entails much rebuilding. There are to be facilities for woodwork, metalwork, cookery, laundry, housewifery, gardening, beekeeping, poultry-keeping, in addition to the ordinary routine lessons of schools.

Properly equipped gymnasia, fully qualified instructors, playing fields and canteens are provided for. In fact, it is as near the ideal as the foresight of the authorities and the pockets of the ratepayers will allow. If it gives all that it promises, it will fulfill one of its objects of which little is said, namely, to arouse on the part of the parents a desire to have the school-leaving age raised to sixteen. At present this suggestion is viewed with suspicion or even with resentment.

There is, however, another aspect. Reorganization strikes a hard blow at the small schools when it takes from them all the children over eleven years of age and transports them to the new senior school. The material effects are easily seen. Gone are the football teams, the cricket teams, the swimmers, the leaders in amateur theatricals, the dressers, the stage builders, the scene painters, and the children who are reasonably capable of assuming duties of leadership.

Perhaps the moral effect is even greater than the material. The small schools suffer from an inferiority complex. The buildings are small and out of date. There is the feeling that they are but makeshifts until the time comes to go to a proper school.

It is not fair to judge a new venture by its immediate and very apparent results. At present its benefits are but promises of good things to come, while the losses are more felt. New developments are expected among the juniors left behind, and a new technique may be evolved for the massed seniors. At all events, co-operation of education authorities, teachers and parents should make a success of any scheme that is reasonably sound in principle.

R. E.

London, Eng.

Good-By Castignolis?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mayor La Guardia has silenced the last hurdy-gurdy in New York City. Joseph Castignoli has had to apply for relief.

Must the hurdy-gurdies and hand organs be banned while the radio blasts up and down the street? The woods would be very silent if only the birds sang who can sing best. So it is when street musicians grind out their tunes; blocks of buildings melt away and imagination takes one backward, over, or across into the land of romance, perhaps, adding charm to a country lane and lightness to the heart. Well I remember a hurdy-gurdy grinding out "After the Ball" on Causeway Street, in front of the North Station, and:

Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer true,
I'm half crazy all for the love of you.
It won't be a stylish marriage,
I can't afford a carriage;
But you'll look sweet
Upon the seat
Of a bicycle built for two.

All sympathy for the grinders of music whose faces excite interest and curiosity. Let them live! And not on relief.

E. C. H.

Melrose, Mass.

Cuttlefishing?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The cuttlefish possesses a small sac from which it can siphon a black fluid to cloud the water and so hide its movements from its pursuers of the deep. When politicians attempt to becloud the issues with a stream of printed words, let us call their efforts "cuttlefishing."

RUTH ELY

St. Paul, Minn.

The Wide Horizon

The Tippeteer

By Pearl P. Strachan

CALL IT reward, or bribery, or extortion, or simply custom. We all struggle, openly or secretly, with the delicate complexities of tipping. The more we stop to think what we are doing the less we believe in it as a "custom." And yet the "custom" remains with us, even after we have taken a definite stand against the obvious instances of bribery or extortion.

When a tip was merely a trifle bestowed by the wealthy traveler upon those who served him in a personal capacity, it constituted a small gift, something which the hostler, or boots, or chambermaid might drop into a hidden stocking. It was presumably an "extra" having no serious bearing upon the recipient's standard of living. The hostler or boots or chambermaid had no sensitive objections to the implication of superior station on the part of the giver. And the giver no doubt derived a peculiar satisfaction from that very implication of superiority.

During recent years, however, tipping has reached its acquisitive hands into every group of society, to the point where it would appear to present an economic menace. As a commercial weapon it has no equal. There are restaurant proprietors who no longer find it necessary to pay a proper salary to a waiter. He is engaged on the understanding that he will make a living out of tips. The customer will not only pay the price of food and service provided by the management, but also the waiter's wage.

* * *

The farmer's wife who visits a beauty parlor to have her hair curled must use not only her egg money for the wave itself, but her market-day profits on cottage cheese to tip the operator. She may sturdily decide in advance to confer no such gratuity, but after listening to the whispered account of underpaid labor, she yields to the conclusion, "Well, it's the custom, I suppose, and I'll only be taking it out on the poor girl by not giving her a tip. She can't live on a salary as low as that." And so the vicious practice grows.

It is not a practice, moreover, in harmony with democratic ideas, a fact all too apparent in the pretense which clothes the tip seeking of the average Anglo-Saxon, for example. Numerous cases come to my mind, among them that of a young dining-room steward on an ocean liner. He was the perfect English servant, anticipating the fancies of all who sat at his table, ready to cater to their slightest whim. When, however, one passenger, having prepared to land at a certain port, changed his mind and appeared the next morning at breakfast, the rest of us all noticed that the steward's attitude had become suddenly hostile. The tip had evidently been disappointingly small. Later, humiliated by the knowledge of his self-revelation, the steward told of the miserable pittance he received for duties requiring service from early morning to a late hour of the night. And the sympathetic public, having paid once for his work, through the steamship office, paid again, through the tip.

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Something medieval, as the "largesse" of Lord Marmion, and clandestine as all "off the record" transactions are bound to be, seems out of keeping with modern business ideals. A general increase in all types of service, if necessary, with one price for all customers, would be far sounder than the unequal, unaudited and unannounced charges to which the public all too readily submits. The public's readiness, nevertheless, does not necessarily connote desire to prolong the system, although there are rare occasions when submission may be almost a delight. Once, in the Louvre, I had thoughtlessly walked out with my umbrella, when the woman who had checked it for me broke into a voluble and friendly reminder, "Madame has forgotten something, hein?" She smiled and held out her hand in the frankest manner imaginable. I loved it. But that could happen only in a democratic country like France. And now that the Chamber of Deputies has given its support to a bill to abolish tipping as "contrary to human dignity" and less remunerative than fixed wages, the French have shown, it seems to me, their characteristic honesty in facing the facts of business.

The recent introduction of a Massachusetts bill, passed by the Senate, has as its purpose the enlightenment of the public regarding the tipping of the hat check girl. It requires a conspicuously posted sign in theater or hotel lobbies where the girls do not retain their tips, notifying the public that the concessionaires who have leased the checking service collect the tips. That this has become the practice in many places was not generally known until Representative Daniel J. Honan filed the bill.

Tennessee is endeavoring to make tipping punishable through a bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by J. B. Ragon Jr. Both China and Soviet Russia now have legislation against tipping which, even if not yet practicable in every branch of service should work toward a more sincere and just relationship between the public and those who cater to their varied needs. The world may not immediately be willing to raise its jobs to the status which Browning gave them when he wrote, "All service ranks the same with God," but it will have approached considerably nearer this viewpoint when it has quite discarded its practice of distributing "baksheesh."